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CANADA

Communiqué

No. 1
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

JANUARY 7, 1974

LE 7 JANVIER 1974

The Secretary of State for External Affairs,

Honourable Mitchell Sharp, is pleased to announce the appointment of Mr. James Rollins Barker, High Commissioner to the United Republic of Tanzania, to be concurrently Ambassador to the Somali Republic. Previously, Mr. Barker served as Canadian Ambassador to the Somali Republic in Addis Ababa. Mr. Barker resides in Dar-es-Salaam.

A short biography of Mr. Barker is attached.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. JAMES ROLLINS BARKER
AS AMBASSADOR TO THE SOMALI REPUBLIC/

LA NOMINATION DE M. JAMES ROLLINS BARKER
AU POSTE D'AMBASSADEUR CANADIEN PRÈS LA RÉPUBLIQUE SOMALIE

Vous trouverez ci-joint la biographie de M. Barker.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
YOUR DISCUSSION IMMEDIATE

JANUARY 7 1974



APPOINTMENT OF MR. JAMES ROLLINS BARKER
AS AMBASSADOR TO THE SOMALI REPUBLIC

LA NOMINATION DE M. JAMES ROLLINS BARKER
AU POSTE D'AMBASSADEUR CANADIEN PRÈS LA RÉPUBLIQUE SOMALIE

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Communication

JAMES ROLLINS BARKER

Mr. Barker was born in Kingston, Ontario, in April 1921. He studied at Queen's University, the University of Geneva and l'Institut universitaire de Hautes études internationales in Geneva. He served in the Canadian Army in the United Kingdom and Northwestern Europe from 1941 to 1946. He joined External Affairs in 1950 and has served abroad as Third Secretary and Second Secretary in Moscow, and as First Secretary and Counsellor in London. He was appointed High Commissioner to Tanzania and Mauritius in October 1971. Mr. Barker is married with two children.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, is pleased to announce the appointment of Mr. James Rollins Barker, High Commissioner of Canada to the United Republic of Tanzania, to be concurrently Ambassador to the Somali Republic. Previously, Canadian Ambassadors to the Somali Republic resided in Addis Ababa. Mr. Barker resides in Dar-es-Salaam.

_____ A short biography of Mr. Barker is attached.

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures du Canada, M. Mitchell Sharp, annonce la nomination de M. James Rollins Barker, Haut-Commissaire du Canada en République-Unie de Tanzanie, au poste d'ambassadeur canadien près la République Somalie. Contrairement à ses prédécesseurs qui résidaient à Addis Abéba, M. Barker réside à Dar-es-Salaam.

_____ Vous trouverez ci-joint la biographie de M. Barker.

JAMES ROLLINS BARKER

Mr. Barker was born in Kingston, Ontario, in April 1921. He studied at Queen's University, the University of Geneva and l'Institut universitaire de Hautes études internationales in Geneva. He served in the Canadian Army in the United Kingdom and Northwestern Europe from 1941 to 1946. He joined External Affairs in 1950 and has served abroad as Third Secretary and Second Secretary in Moscow, and as First Secretary and Counsellor in London. He was appointed High Commissioner to Tanzania and Mauritius in October 1971. Mr. Barker is married with two children.

M. Barker est né à Kingston, Ontario, en avril 1921. Il a étudié à l'Université Queen, à l'Université de Genève et à l'Institut universitaire de Hautes études internationales à Genève. Il a servi au sein de l'armée canadienne en Europe de 1941 à 1946. Il est entré en 1950 au Ministère des Affaires extérieures et il a servi à l'étranger comme troisième secrétaire, puis comme deuxième secrétaire à Moscou et en qualité de premier secrétaire et conseiller à Londres. En octobre 1971, il a été nommé Haut-Commissaire en Tanzanie et à l'Ile Maurice. M. Barker est marié et a deux enfants.

Lacking issue no. 2



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 3

NOT TO BE PUBLISHED
BEFORE 17:00
TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1974.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE CANADIAN
ASSOCIATION FOR LATIN AMERICA
(CALA)

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, today presented a cheque for \$45,000 to the Canadian Association for Latin America (CALA). The contribution is intended to assist CALA to expand the scope of its activities and the size of its membership in the coming year as a complement to efforts by the Federal Government to improve Canadian relations with Latin America.

CALA was created in 1969 in order to coordinate and enhance the activities of Canadian businesses, industries and individuals pursuing Latin American interests. It has approximately 90 corporate members and maintains an office and an excellent information centre on Latin America in Toronto. CALA has established useful contacts in Latin American countries and in inter-American institutions. The Mexican-Canadian Bilateral Businessmen's Committee that it created has been quite successful and CALA proposes to organize similar committees with other countries of the area.

In 1973 with the assistance of an officer of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, and under a \$10,000 contract from the Department of External Affairs, CALA organized a series of seminars in some of the principal Canadian cities in order to stimulate Canadian interest in Latin America. The response was very encouraging.

The two main projects which CALA has planned for the future are a major conference to be held in Toronto in June, 1974 ("CALA IV"), which will offer Latin American businessmen and officials the opportunity to learn more about Canadian industrial potential and a reciprocal conference in 1975 in Latin America ("CALA V") designed to introduce Canadian companies to the opportunities existing in the region.

Much of the contribution will be put towards the recruitment of a second executive officer for the Association, to assist the present Executive Director, Mr. Michael Lubbock, and towards increased stenographic assistance, which together would enable CALA to carry out the proposed expansion of activities while simultaneously attracting more Canadian members and financial resources.

In approving this contribution, the Minister also encouraged CALA to continue its effort to expand the national scope of its membership, particularly with a view to attracting more participation by French-speaking Canadians in the Association's activities.

Mr. Sharp pointed out that this contribution followed from the decision taken in the Government's Foreign Policy Review of 1970 to pursue new ways of intensifying relations with the nations of Latin America. The Minister stressed that it is becoming increasingly apparent that if Canada is to expand and diversify its exports and interests, Latin America, which is the fastest-growing and most advanced part of the Third World, must be one of the principal areas of endeavour; to do this effectively, in competition with European and Japanese enterprises especially, coordinated efforts by the Canadian public and private sectors are essential.



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No. 4

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JANUARY 14, 1974

Second Canada-Mexico Ministerial Committee Meeting

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today that the second Canada-Mexico Ministerial Committee Meeting would take place in Mexico City, January 28-29. The composition of the Canadian delegation will be announced later.

The decision to create such a bilateral Committee at the level of Ministers came as a result of the Latin American Ministerial Mission of 1968 which recognized the importance of Mexico in Canada's relations with its Western Hemisphere neighbours.

The first session of the Committee met in Ottawa in October 1971. Following the state visit of President Echeverria to Canada last spring, it was agreed that preparations for the second session of the Committee, this time in Mexico City, would begin before the end of the year.

The Ministers will discuss a variety of current international economic and political problems in which both countries have a common interest, as well as specific bilateral topics including trade, investment policy, tourism, cultural affairs and immigration.

CANADIAN-MEXICAN RELATIONS

Diplomatic relations were established between Canada and Mexico in 1944. Exchanges between the two governments have taken many forms including an official visit to Canada by former President Adolfo Lopez Mateos in 1959, with a return visit made by the Right Honourable John Diefenbaker in 1960. In November 1968, a Canadian Ministerial Mission made a visit to Mexico during which a joint Mexico-Canada Committee, at the Ministerial level, was created to provide a continuing forum for periodic consultations on the growing number of political, economic, commercial and cultural matters of interest to both nations. The first meeting of the Canada-Mexico Ministerial Committee took place in Ottawa in October 1971. This meeting marked the opening of a new phase in relations between the two countries and revealed a wide range of common interests. It identified new opportunities for cooperation between Canada and Mexico, and confirmed that, in the process of deepening and strengthening its relationship with Latin America generally, the relationship with Mexico is of key significance.

In March 1973, the President of Mexico and Mrs. Echeverria paid a state visit to Canada. In addition to the ceremonial aspects of the presidential tour, ministers and officials had an opportunity to exchange views on areas of parallel or common interests e.g. relations with the United States, economic and trade diversification, foreign investment, resource management, mineral production, primary commodities, international commodity agreements, etc. A few months later, Mr. Echeverria personally invited several persons from the Federal Government, the Governments of Quebec and Ontario and private enterprise to attend the President's annual "Informe" or state of the nation address to the Mexican Congress.

In the area of trade, Mexican-Canadian relations are regulated by a trade agreement, which came into force in 1947 and which provides for each country to give the other most-favoured nation (MFN) treatment. During the 1960's Canadian exports to Mexico more than doubled while Mexican exports to Canada more than tripled. The total volume of trade between Canada and Mexico in 1972 was valued at \$152 million with Canadian exports amounting to \$100 million. Canadian tourist spending in Mexico brought the balance of payments closer to equilibrium. A trade seminar was held in Toronto in May 1972 to promote trade between Mexico and Canada. This meeting, which was both successful and useful to trade and investment development, emphasized again the substantially complementary nature of the Canadian and Mexican economies and the close affinity which exists between Canadian industrial capability in specialized sectors and Mexican requirements.

Canada and Mexico, as important coastal states, share a common interest and concern in discussions on the Law of the Sea and have worked closely to resolve outstanding international problems. More particularly, Mexico has been promoting the concept of the "patrimonial sea", which is close to the position favoured by Canada, i.e. that of the establishment of limited forms of jurisdiction for limited purposes, as opposed to the advancement of acquisitive claims over off-shore areas. On December 29, 1972, Canada became one of the first nations

to sign the "Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter at Sea" in Mexico City and took part in the First National Congress on Environmental Problems held in the Mexican capital, January 14-19, 1973. Both nations will take an active role in the international Law of the Sea Conference in Caracas, next July.

Mexico, like Canada, is an active member of the Geneva Disarmament Conference and their delegations enjoy a mutually useful working relationship on many arms control issues. The two countries have worked together in Geneva and at the United Nations to achieve progress on an underground nuclear weapons test ban; Canada has consistently supported the Mexican-sponsored Treaty of Tlatelolco which bans nuclear weapons in Latin America, as well as its Protocol in the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) which provides for nuclear-weapon states to commit themselves to respect the non-nuclear status of the region. Canada and Mexico have expressed similar views and have cooperated on a number of other matters at the United Nations General Assembly, in United Nations specialized agencies, in Organization of American States' (OAS) institutions and in other international institutions and meetings.

In 1971, Canada joined the Mexico-USA conferences to discuss mutual co-operation in the control of the illicit traffic in narcotics and dangerous drugs in North America. Following the first technical meeting in Washington in October 1971, a meeting at the Ministerial level was held in Mexico City in the spring of 1972. A further Tripartite Narcotics Control Conference, at Deputy Minister level, was held in Ottawa on January 15 and 16, 1973.

"People-to-People" exchanges have increased in recent years. The Canada-Mexico Businessmen's Committee, which was formed in 1970, first met in Mexico City in November of that year, and subsequently held meetings in Toronto in November 1971, and again in Mexico City in May 1973, under the auspices of the Canadian Association for Latin America (CALA). In December 1971, the 5000 book Canadian Library Centre was opened in Mexico City to provide a public source of Canadian reference and reading material. In the fall of 1973 an intensive cultural program "Jornadas de Canada" featured an exhibition of Eskimo prints, one of children's art and another of Canadian books; a Canadian film festival; presentation of the revue "The Apple Tree" and performances by les Séguins, the Quebec chanteurs, and by the Groupe de la Place Royale. The Secretary of State's ongoing "Contact Canada" programme was implemented with Mexico in June 1972; last year eight Mexican young people arrived in Canada for a three-week period and seven Canadians travelled to Mexico for a similar period of time. The Canada-World Youth Program, an exchange of young people involving the two countries, began in January 1973 when 34 Canadian participants arrived in Mexico and a similar number of Mexican youth came here. In addition the number of students from each country studying in the other is yearly on the increase.

As a result of President Echeverria's visit to Canada last spring, a memorandum of understanding on an exchange of young specialists and technicians was signed by the foreign ministers of the two countries. On October 1973, the first group of 15 young Canadian technicians departed for Mexico and a similar group arrived in Canada from Mexico. They are currently training in a variety of private enterprises and public institutions.

Air Services between Mexico and Canada were established in 1952. Services are now provided between the two countries by both CP Air and Aeroméxico. CP Air operates services to Mexico City from Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver and operates a service beyond Mexico City to points in South America. In 1971, CP Air inaugurated flights for the first time from Canada to Acapulco and Guadalajara.

Tourism between Mexico and Canada has also been greatly expanding.

At the end of last year's presidential visit, Canada and Mexico signed a note of understanding designed to improve access of each other's consular officers to distressed citizens of the sending state.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 5

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
January 15, 1974

POUR DIFFUSION IMMEDIATE
le 15 janvier 1974

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RATIFICATION OF CANADA-USSR TRADE AGREEMENT

RATIFICATION DE L'ACCORD COMMERCIAL ENTRE
LE CANADA ET L'URSS

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, today exchanged instruments of ratification of the Protocol to renew the Canada-USSR Trade Agreement with the Ambassador of the USSR, Mr. Y.N. Yakovlev. The Protocol which was signed in February 1972 in Moscow extends the trade agreement of 1956 by which both countries grant each other most-favoured-nation treatment. The agreement also provides for annual consultations between Canada and the USSR on matters relating to trade. The Protocol extending the trade agreement enters into force definitively on January 15, 1973.

In 1972, Canadian exports to the USSR were valued at \$282 million, an increase of more than 100% over the 1971 figure of \$128 million. Canada's major exports to the USSR, other than grains (which account for 90% of the total) include miscellaneous motor vehicles, cold rolled steel and rayon yarn. Canada imported \$15 million from the USSR in 1972, of which cotton products, radioactive elements and isotopes, and wooden household furniture constituted the major elements. Non-agricultural trade between the two countries is approximately in balance.

When exchanging instruments of ratification, Mr. Sharp said that he hoped that the agreement would lead to increased trade, particularly in Canadian high-technology goods.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Mitchell Sharp, a échangé, aujourd'hui, avec l'ambassadeur d'URSS, M. Y.N. Yakovlev, les instruments de ratification du Protocole renouvelant l'accord commercial entre le Canada et l'URSS. Ce Protocole, qui fut signé au mois de février 1972 à Moscou prolonge l'accord commercial de 1956, par lequel les deux pays s'accordèrent, mutuellement, le traitement de "nation la plus favorisée". L'Accord prévoit également des consultations annuelles sur le commerce entre le Canada et l'URSS. Le Protocole, prolongeant l'accord commercial, entre en vigueur définitivement le 15 janvier 1974.

En 1972, les exportations canadiennes vers l'URSS s'évaluèrent à \$282 millions, une augmentation de plus de 100% par rapport à 1971, alors que celles-ci s'évaluaient à \$128 millions. Les exportations canadiennes vers l'URSS, autres que le blé (lesquelles comptent pour 90% du total) incluent divers véhicules moteurs, de l'acier laminé à froid ainsi que du fil de nylon. Le Canada a importé d'URSS, en 1972, pour \$15 millions, dont les éléments majeurs d'importation étaient des produits faits de coton, des éléments radioactifs et des isotopes ainsi que des meubles construits en bois. Les échanges non-agricoles entre les deux pays s'équilibrent presque.

Lors de l'échange des instruments de ratification, M. Sharp a déclaré qu'il espérait que l'accord mènerait à un accroissement du commerce, particulièrement en ce qui concerne les biens canadiens de haute technologie.

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CANADA

Communiqué

No. 6
n° 6

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

JANUARY 15, 1974
LE 15 JANVIER 1974

VISIT TO CANADA OF THE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

VISITE AU CANADA
DU SECRÉTAIRE EXÉCUTIF DE LA COMMISSION ÉCONOMIQUE POUR L'EUROPE

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today that Mr. Janez Stanovnik, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe, will be paying an official visit to Canada on January 16 and 17. During his stay in Ottawa, Mr. Stanovnik will meet with Mr. Sharp, the Honourable Alistair Gillespie, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, and the Honourable Donald Macdonald, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources. He will have lunch with several other ministers. He will also have discussions with senior officials from a variety of departments.

The Economic Commission for Europe is a United Nations' body reporting to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations. It was founded in 1947 to initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for the economic reconstruction of Europe and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of European countries both among themselves and with other countries of the world. Begun as an experiment, the ECE has become a permanent institution of the United Nations -- a centre for the promotion of trade, for the exchange of technical information and for research on, and analysis of, economic developments in the region.

Canada became a member of ECE on July 16, 1973. Membership was sought in order to strengthen our economic relations with the countries of eastern and western Europe. Prior to obtaining full membership, Canada regularly attended a number of meetings of ECE Committees in an observer capacity.

* * *

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, Monsieur Mitchell Sharp, a annoncé aujourd'hui que M. Janez Stanovnik, le secrétaire exécutif de la Commission économique pour l'Europe fera une visite officielle au Canada les 16 et 17 janvier. Durant son séjour au Canada, M. Stanovnik rencontrera M. Sharp, le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, M. Alistair Gillespie, Ministre de l'Industrie et du Commerce, et M. Donald Macdonald, Ministre de l'Energie, Mines et Ressources. M. Stanovnik déjeunera avec plusieurs autres ministres. Il aura aussi des discussions avec des hauts fonctionnaires de divers ministères.

La Commission économique pour l'Europe est un organisme des Nations Unies, se rapportant au Conseil économique et social (ECOSOC) de l'O.N.U. La Commission a été fondée en 1947 "pour initier et participer aux mesures en vue de faciliter une action concertée pour la reconstruction de l'Europe, et pour maintenir et renforcer les relations économiques des pays européens entre eux et avec les autres pays du monde". Commencée en tant qu'expérience, la Commission est devenue une institution permanente des Nations Unies -- un centre pour la promotion du commerce, pour l'échange de renseignements techniques, pour la recherche sur les développements économiques de la région et pour l'analyse de ces développements.

Le Canada est devenu membre de la Commission le 16 juillet 1973. Le statut de membre a été recherché afin de renforcer nos relations économiques avec les pays de l'Europe de l'est et de l'ouest. Avant d'obtenir le status de plein membre, le Canada a participé à plusieurs rencontres de Comités de la Commission en tant qu'observateur.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 7

Juste
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE
le 18 janvier 1974

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
January 18, 1974

INAUGURATION DE LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE
À ABIDJAN, CÔTE D'IVOIRE

INAUGURATION OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY
IN ABIDJAN, IVORY COAST

Canada

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Monsieur Lionel Chevrier, PC, CR, a été invité par le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, Monsieur Mitchell Sharp, à représenter le Canada à la cérémonie d'inauguration de la Bibliothèque nationale à Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire.

Monsieur Chevrier avait dirigé la mission, en 1968, qui avait recommandé au Cabinet l'adoption de ce projet auquel la Côte d'Ivoire et le Canada ont chacun contribué la moitié des coûts, soit \$2,000,000 chacun.

La cérémonie s'est déroulée en présence de Son Excellence Félix Houphouët-Boigny, Président de la République de Côte d'Ivoire, et de la plupart de ses ministres, ainsi que de l'ambassadeur du Canada en Côte d'Ivoire, M. Gilles Mathieu.

Le Gouvernement de la Côte d'Ivoire a tenu à réitérer son appréciation de la participation canadienne à ce projet y inclus les plans de l'architecte et les matériaux contribués grâce à la subvention de l'ACDI, (Agence canadienne de développement international).

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At the invitation of the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Lionel Chevrier, PC, CR represented Canada at the opening ceremony of the National Library in Abidjan, the Ivory Coast.

Mr. Chevrier led a mission in 1968 which recommended to Cabinet the adoption of this project by which Canada and the Ivory Coast each contributed half the costs, i.e. \$2 million each.

The ceremony took place in the presence of His Excellency Mr. Félix Houphouët-Boigny, President of the Republic of the Ivory Coast and most of his Cabinet ministers, as well as the Ambassador of Canada to the Ivory Coast, Mr. Gilles Mathieu.

The Government of the Ivory Coast re-emphasized its appreciation of Canadian participation in this project, which included the architectural plans and the materials, contributed by means of a grant from CIDA, (Canadian International Development Agency).



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 8
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMEDIATE

JANUARY 25, 1974
LE 25 JANVIER 1974

AVOID TRAVEL TO GRENADA/

ÉVITEZ DE VOYAGER À GRENADE

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs is advising Canadians who are planning to travel to the Caribbean Island of Grenada to postpone their trip until after current internal disorders end.

This move follows reports of large demonstrations and incidents of violence in Grenada. Although no non-Grenadians have been involved in any way insofar as is known, the internal difficulties together with shortages of food and gasoline, together with strikes by electrical workers, all indicate that travel to the island is not advisable at this time.

Phone service to the island is reported to be cut off and cable services are not assured.

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Le Ministère des Affaires extérieures recommande aux Canadiens qui se proposent de voyager à l'île de Grenade dans les Caraïbes de remettre leur voyage à plus tard car il existe présentement certains troubles internes.

Cette recommandation est basée sur les rapports recus par le Ministère concernant des démonstrations et des incidents violents qui se produisent à Grenade.

D'après les renseignements disponibles, aucune personne de nationalité étrangère participe aux évènements. En plus des incidents violents, il existe une pénurie de nourriture et d'essence ainsi qu'une grève des travailleurs des services électriques. Le service de téléphone avec l'île de Grenade semble interrompu et les télécommunications ne peuvent être assurées.

Tous ces évènements indiquent qu'un voyage à l'île de Grenade n'est pas souhaitable en ce moment.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 9
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Government
Publications

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMEDIATE

JANUARY 29, 1974
LE 29 JANVIER 1974

AGREEMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND
THE UNITED STATES OF MEXICO
FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION OF INCOME
DERIVED FROM THE OPERATION OF SHIPS OR
AIRCRAFT IN INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC

ACCORD ENTRE LE CANADA ET LES ÉTATS-UNIS DU MEXIQUE
TENDANT À ÉVITER LA DOUBLE IMPOSITION DES REVENUS
PROVENANT DE L'EXPLOITATION EN TRAFIC INTERNATIONAL
DE NAVIRES OU D'AÉRONEFS

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, and the Minister of Finance, the Honourable John Turner, announce that Canada and the United States of Mexico signed today in Mexico City an Agreement for the avoidance of double taxation of income derived from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic.

The Agreement has been signed on the Canadian side by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, and on the Mexican side by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Excellency Emilio Rabasa.

The Agreement provides that each country will exempt from income tax and any other taxes on profits, the earnings derived by an enterprise of the other country from the operation of a ship or aircraft in international traffic. The Agreement enters into force today and becomes effective with respect to taxation years commencing on or after the first day of January 1973.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, Monsieur Mitchell Sharp, et le Ministre des Finances, Monsieur John Turner, annoncent que le Canada et les Etats-Unis du Mexique ont signé aujourd'hui à Mexico un accord tendant à éviter la double imposition des revenus provenant de l'exploitation en trafic international de navires ou d'aéronefs.

L'accord a été signé du côté canadien par le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, Monsieur Mitchell Sharp, et du côté mexicain par le Ministre des Affaires étrangères, Monsieur Emilio Rabasa.

L'accord prévoit que chacun des pays exemptera de l'impôt sur le revenu et de tout autre impôt sur les bénéfices, les revenus qu'une entreprise de l'autre pays tire de l'exploitation de navires ou d'aéronefs en trafic international. L'accord entre en vigueur aujourd'hui et est applicable à l'égard des années d'imposition commençant le ou après le 1^{er} janvier 1973.



No. 10

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 30, 1974

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JOINT COMMUNIQUE OF THE SECOND

CANADA/MEXICO MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE MEETING

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The second Canada/Mexico Ministerial Committee Meeting took place January 28 to 29, 1974 in Mexico City.

Mexico was represented by: Lic. Emilio O. Rabasa, Secretary of Foreign Affairs; Lic. José Lopez Portillo, Secretary of Finance and Public Credit; Lic. José Campillo Sainz, Secretary of Industry, Trade and Commerce; Lic. Julio Hirschfeld, Director, Department of Tourism; Lic. Julio Faesler, Director General of the Mexican Institute of Foreign Trade; Lic. Gerardo Bueno Zirion, Director General of the National Council for Science and Technology; Lic. Ernesto Fernandez Hurtado, Director General of the Bank of Mexico; and Mr. Rafael Urdaneta, Ambassador of Mexico to Canada.

Canada was represented by: the Hon. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs; the Hon. Charles M. Drury, President of the Treasury Board; the Hon. Alastair Gillespie, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce; H.E. Mr. Maurice Schwarzmann, Canadian Ambassador to Mexico; Mr. J.P. Drolet, Assistant Deputy Minister for Mineral Development of Energy, Mines and Resources; Mr. Tom M. Burns, Senior Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce; Mr. d'Iberville Fortier, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; and Mr. Claude T. Charland, Assistant Deputy Minister for Export Development, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

The Canadian Ministers called on the President of Mexico, Lic. Luis Echeverria, with whom they had a wide exchange of views.

Both Mexican and Canadian Ministers noted with satisfaction the advances that had been achieved in the strengthening of relations between the two countries in the period since the first meeting of the committee, which took place in Ottawa in October, 1971. They particularly noted the state visit of the President of Mexico to Canada from March 29 to April 2, 1973, in the course of which the President and Prime Minister Trudeau agreed to take a series of concrete steps designed to provide an even greater impetus to Mexican-Canadian exchanges in various fields of common interest.

Mexican Ministers welcomed the increased participation of Canada in inter-American institutions, a question which had been examined during the first meeting of the Committee. They expressed their satisfaction that Canada has been admitted as a member of the Inter-American Development Bank and as permanent observer to the Organization of American States (O.A.S.). The Mexican side expressed its hope that Canada would eventually become a full member of the OAS. The Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations outlined for the Canadian Ministers the steps being taken at present for the restructuring of the inter-American system with the view to making it more adequately correspond to the interests of its members. The Canadian side expressed its appreciation for Mexico's interest and stated that it would follow these developments and their implications for the Canadian position.

The Mexican and Canadian Ministers recalled that during President Echeverria's visit to Ottawa, Prime Minister Trudeau had agreed that the preparation of a charter on the economic rights and duties of states was of major importance in the pursuit of international peace and security. The two governments had agreed to co-operate closely in the drafting of this charter. The Mexican Ministers examined with the Canadian Ministers the progress achieved by the group of 40 in its elaboration. In this respect, they reaffirmed the interest of both governments in pursuing their co-operation within that group which will meet in Geneva on the 4th of February and in searching for formulas to reconcile

divergent interests given that they both recognize that approval of the charter will mark an important step in the codification and development of basic principles of economic relations between states. In particular, they reiterated the desirability of having the final draft of the charter approved during the 29th Session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), in keeping with Resolution 3082 (XXVIII) which had been unanimously adopted on the basis of a draft presented by a large number of delegations, including those of Mexico and Canada.

Ministers emphasized the importance of the U.N. Conference on Law of the Sea which will be held in Caracas beginning in June of this year. In this respect, they noted that both Mexico and Canada are in agreement that coastal states enjoy special rights with regard to the exploitation of all the resources in a broad area adjacent to their coast beyond the territorial sea of 12 miles, as well as special rights in that area with regard to the prevention of pollution and the regulation of marine scientific research. They also agreed that the sovereign rights of the coastal state over the continental shelf extend over the whole of the shelf up to the outer limit of the continental margin. The Ministers agreed that Mexico and Canada will continue to co-operate in the search for conciliatory formulas based on the principles outlined above.

Ministers expressed their satisfaction with respect to the developments which had led to the separation of the military forces of the parties to the Middle East conflict and stated their conviction that there should be no closing down of the negotiations leading towards the application of Resolution 242 and 338 approved by the Security Council of the UN. The achievement of a just and lasting peace in that region is in the present circumstances the most urgent task of the UN and, in that respect, the Ministers reaffirmed their confidence that the Secretary General will play a full and effective role at the Geneva Peace Conference.

Ministers reviewed the state of discussions on monetary reform, particularly in view of developments at the IMF Meeting in Nairobi last autumn and at the Committee of 20 Meeting in Rome earlier this month. They noted that Canadian and Mexican Ministers had had on both occasions opportunities for consultation and that they were in broad agreement on many of the basic elements of a reformed monetary system as a whole. The Ministers agreed that it would be desirable in the context of the reform to promote the transfer of real resources from the developed to the developing countries on adequate terms. They further stated that they and their officials should continue to co-operate and keep in close consultation.

Ministers noted with satisfaction that the multilateral trade negotiations are formally under way under Gatt auspices in accordance with the declaration issued at the Tokyo Ministerial Meeting held in September, 1973. The Canadian and Mexican Ministers agreed on the importance to all trading countries of the successful conclusion of these negotiations.

They agreed that it was essential to this end that all countries share in the benefits of these negotiations and participate fully in their organization and conduct. It was particularly important that developing countries be full partners in the negotiations. They further noted that both Canada and Mexico see the negotiations as a meaningful process for the liberalization and expansion of world trade and the increased participation of Canada and Mexico in this trade.

They regard the negotiations as a further means of diversifying their trade. They also expressed their expectation that one of the results of the negotiations would be to reduce impediments imposed by resource importing countries on greater processing of industrial materials prior to export from resource producing countries. They noted with satisfaction that the Canadian and Mexican delegations to the negotiations had established a pattern of co-operation and consultation on areas of mutual interest and expressed their intentions that these consultations should continue as the negotiations progress.

Canadian and Mexican Ministers discussed the implementation of Canada's general preference scheme. In this regard, Canadian Ministers informed their Mexican counterparts that Parliament had passed legislation providing for a scheme of tariff preference for developing countries. They further indicated that the modalities of implementing this scheme are now under active study. The Mexican Ministers expressed their interest in being kept informed.

In the course of their review of internal economic developments, they noted that inflation continued to be a problem of significant dimensions and they agreed on the desirability of working toward internal efforts to moderate the rate of inflation.

Ministers also discussed the impact on their respective economies as well as internationally of the current energy situation. They noted that although Canada and Mexico are important producers of energy, the current situation for world energy resources has had a substantial effect on the short-term outlook for their economies. An important consideration in this respect will be the impact which the energy situation will have on their major trading partners. They also expressed their concern over the consequences of the current situation for the economies of many of the developing countries, particularly those lacking substantial energy resources of their own.

Ministers also examined the outlook for world supply of other industrial materials and noted that although there is the possibility of some supply shortages in the short term, there is a longer term potential for increasing world production of these materials. Ministers agreed that in the production and export of industrial materials, the interest of consumers as well as of producers should be borne in mind.

Ministers noted that the unusual marketing situation of 1973 resulted in a significant reduction of world supplies of basic food stuffs. They expressed their hope that the current efforts under way in the UN leading to a World Food Conference, which have Canadian and Mexican support, will mobilize support for increased food production and improved international methods of maintaining adequate supplies to meet global requirements.

Ministers expressed their gratification that their meeting provided an occasion for the signing of an agreement on the avoidance of double taxation with respect to the income from ships or aircraft operating in international traffic. They noted that their officials were continuing their discussions on taxation with a view to identifying other areas where agreement might be possible.

Ministers expressed gratification at the substantial increase in bilateral trade during 1973. Mexican exports to Canada during 1973 expanded and diversified considerably while Canadian exports to Mexico also continued to grow. Ministers further noted that trade in both directions included a growing percentage of manufactured products. They also noted that progress had been made in reconciling trade statistics of the two countries and agreed that this work should forward rapidly. Nonetheless, Mexican Ministers expressed their concern at the continued imbalance of trade in Canada's favour. Canadian Ministers acknowledged that a trade imbalance existed but pointed out that Mexico's surplus on tourist account contributed to offset its trade deficit.

Ministers of both countries noted with satisfaction the potential for increasing bilateral trade. The Canadian Minister of Industry, Trade, and Commerce expressed his pleasure over the positive response of Mexican officials and businessmen to the trade development mission which he undertook to Mexico at the invitation of President Echeverria. The Minister was able to confirm that there are substantial opportunities for increasing Mexican exports to the Canadian market as well as matching Canadian export capabilities and technology with Mexican requirements. In meetings with officials of the Mexican private and Public Sectors, a number of opportunities for joint ventures were examined and are receiving serious consideration. The Mission also identified and pursued major opportunities for greatly increased co-operation in a wide range of products and engineering services. In the electric power area, the Ministers consider that an excellent basis for close co-operation exists and it was agreed that a joint committee be formed to identify opportunities for greater Canadian participation in joint projects in this important sector. Ministers agreed that the terms of reference for the joint Canada/Mexico working group on power would be to consider the projected needs for electric power technology and equipment, including nuclear power, in Mexico and to identify areas of joint co-operation. The Canadian Ministers were pleased to note the interest of the Mexican Government in nuclear plants. The Canadian Ministers stressed the advantages of plants using natural uranium and heavy water and drew attention in their highly successful operation in Canada. The Ministers agreed that the prospect of increased co-operation in this important energy sector should receive high priority.

The Mexican Ministers were pleased to learn of a Canadian proposal for substantial involvement in the forthcoming Mexican Railway Rehabilitation Program. This would involve a joint venture to manufacture railway passenger cars in Mexico, as well as the supply of locomotives, rolling stock and rails from Canada under appropriate long term financing arrangements. Canadian Ministers pointed out that Canada had traditionally made available long term financing for the purchase of capital goods and services. Such financing arrangements could be made available if required for projects of interest to both countries.

Ministers discussed their respective legislation relating to foreign investment and agreed on the need to ensure that such investment contribute to the national interest of the recipient country. They agreed that within this framework there were opportunities for mutually advantageous co-operation between Mexican and Canadian firms. They emphasized those areas where Canadian technology and experience might contribute to Mexican industrial development. Canadians including members of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce Mission are actively following up joint venture proposals in electronics, auto

parts, railway and steel equipment, mining, cattle breeding, and in the forest industries.

Canadian and Mexican Ministers agreed that the search for areas of fruitful exchange between Canada and Mexico in the field of science and technology should be continued and intensified. They noted with satisfaction that the program agreed to during the visit of President Echeverria to Ottawa for an exchange of young technicians had begun and is yielding encouraging results. Ministers also reviewed the possibility of establishing new direct telecommunication links, including the use of both land lines and satellites, between the two countries and agreed that exploratory discussions should be continued.

Ministers discussed their respective mineral policies and Canadian Ministers renewed their invitation to the Government of Mexico to send a delegation of officials to Canada to get a better understanding of and to exchange views on the mineral policies of the two countries.

Ministers noted that following the discussions in Ottawa between President Echeverria and Prime Minister Trudeau, it had been agreed to exchange experts and information on environmental problems in the two countries. They noted with satisfaction that further discussions have taken place and that a Canadian Delegation of senior officials will shortly visit Mexico to continue this dialogue.

Ministers noted with satisfaction the increased tourism between Mexico and Canada in recent years. In order to encourage an even greater flow of Canadian travellers to Mexico and of Mexican visitors to Canada, and to ease travel formalities, they agreed to set up a special committee made of officials of the agencies concerned in the two countries. This committee is to present within three months a report on the steps that should be taken to these ends.

Ministers noted the significant start which has been made in the way of cultural visits and exchanges between the two countries. They specifically remarked upon the success of several reciprocal youth programs envisaged by the first Canada/Mexico Meeting and which so far have benefited a good many young Mexicans and Canadians. Ministers further agreed that final consultations should start immediately towards the conclusion of a cultural and sciences and technology agreement between the two governments. Given the importance of such exchanges for a better understanding between the two countries, the Ministers agreed to make all necessary efforts to intensify this action. In the field of academic exchanges, it was agreed that each government would offer this year five scholarships for advanced studies in institutions of their respective countries. For 1975, the Canadian Government has offered to increase up to ten scholarships of the same kind. These results point to the desirability of increasing the exchange program to cover new areas and to consider the feasibility of joint research programs including exchange of researchers in the field of science and technology.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, the Hon. Mitchell Sharp, expressed to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs Rabasa the gratitude of the Canadian Delegation for the cordial hospitality with which they were received during their stay in Mexico.



CANADA

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No. 11

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JANUARY 31, 1974

Covered
Publication

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION IN WORLD POPULATION YEAR

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, the Minister of National Health and Welfare, the Honourable Marc Lalonde, and the Minister of Manpower and Immigration, the Honourable Robert Andras, are pleased to announce the preparations which Canada has initiated in order to participate fully in the United Nations World Population Year, 1974. The highlight of this year will be the World Population Conference, to be held under the auspices of the United Nations in Bucharest, Romania, from August 19 to 30. To date the Government of Canada has prepared and submitted a response to the United Nations "Second Inquiry on Population Growth and Development". This "Country Statement", which is a factual account of the present status of population-related policies and programmes in Canada, was tabled in the House of Commons on October 17, 1973.

As part of the ongoing preparations for the Bucharest Conference, the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, in consultation with the Family Planning Federation of Canada and the Inter-Church Project on Population, has been asked to host a series of public meetings on a regional basis across Canada. Meetings will be held in Moncton, Quebec City, Toronto, Saskatoon, Vancouver and Yellowknife within the next few months. Precise dates are soon to be announced by these sponsoring bodies.

The purpose of the series of meetings will be to seek the views of interested Canadians and organizations on the agenda items which the United Nations has decided upon for the Bucharest Conference. These are:

- (1) recent population trends and future prospects;
- (2) relations between population change and economic and social development;
- (3) relations between population, resources and environment;
- (4) population, family and human well-being;
- (5) the World Population Plan of Action.

The Federal Government has written to the appropriate provincial ministers and the territorial authorities to inform them of the plans for public consultation and to elicit their interest and support. The Federal Government is also looking forward to exchanging views with the provinces as well as the two territorial governments after the regional meetings have been held with a view to discussing Canadian positions at the World Population Conference.

During this period of consultation and preparation it is expected that Mr. Rafael Salas, who is Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and has responsibility for the World Population Year, and Mr. Carrillo Flores, former Foreign Minister of Mexico, who has been designated by the United Nations as Secretary General of the World Population Conference will visit Canada on February 21 and 22 and April 1 and 2 respectively.

A fundamental objective of World Population Year is to stimulate and support constructive planning by national governments in connection with the comprehensive range of population issues which appear on the agenda for the Conference in Bucharest. In the case of Canada a number of significant projects in this field are under way. One of these, announced by the Minister of Manpower and Immigration last autumn, is the review of immigration policy and population issues, which will examine immigration in the framework of Canada's demographic economic and cultural objectives. The consultations to precede the Bucharest Conference, as well as the results of the Conference itself, will contribute to the process of public discussion within Canada which the Government considers an essential aspect of the immigration and population review.

At the same time, domestic population considerations cannot be seen in isolation. A major purpose of the Bucharest Conference will be to focus on the international dimensions of population questions and the development of coordinated international efforts in the field of population.

The Department of External Affairs has responsibility for coordinating Canada's preparations for the participation in the World Population Conference. An ad hoc Interdepartmental Committee on Population, composed of all departments and agencies of the Federal Government concerned with population questions and chaired by the Department of External Affairs, will continue in its advisory capacity.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 12
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NOT FOR PUBLICATION BEFORE
05:30 HOURS, FEBRUARY 2, 1974

NE PAS PUBLIER AVANT 5H30,
LE 2 FEVRIER 1974

COMMUNIQUE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN
CANADA AND BAHREIN, OMAN, QATAR AND THE UNION OF ARAB EMIRATES

COMMUNIQUE SUR L'ÉTABLISSEMENT DE RELATIONS DIPLOMATIQUES
ENTRE LE CANADA ET BAHREIN, LA FÉDÉRATION DES EMIRATS ARABES,
OMAN ET QATAR

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today that Canada and Bahrein, Oman, Qatar and the Union of Arab Emirates have decided to establish diplomatic relations. Mr. James George, presently Canadian Ambassador to Iran and Kuwait with residence in Tehran, will in the near future present his credentials as the first Canadian Ambassador to these four states.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, Monsieur Mitchell Sharp, a annoncé aujourd'hui que le Canada et Bahrein, la Fédération des Emirats arabes, Oman et Qatar ont décidé d'établir des relations diplomatiques. M. James George, qui est actuellement ambassadeur du Canada en Iran et au Koweït avec résidence à Téhéran, présentera bientôt ses lettres de créance comme premier ambassadeur canadien dans ces quatre Etats.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 13

Government
Publications

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

February 4, 1974

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF AIR NEGOTIATOR

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Hon. Mitchell Sharp, in consultation with the Minister of Transport, the Hon. Jean Marchand, announced the appointment of Mr. Ralph Collins as Chief Air Negotiator in the Department of External Affairs. He will be responsible for the conduct of the extensive series of bilateral negotiations envisaged in the statement on international civil aviation policy by the Minister of Transport last November and will draw on the Ministry of Transport, the Department of External Affairs and the Canadian Transport Commission for assistance in setting up negotiating teams.

Mr. Collins will report to the Interdepartmental Committee on Civil Aviation chaired by the Deputy Minister of Transport which consists of the President of the Canadian Transport Commission, the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, and senior officials of other Government Departments. The Committee is responsible for co-ordinating domestic and international civil aviation matters and making recommendations as appropriate to the Minister of Transport and the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Biographical notes on Mr. Collins follow.

RALPH COLLINS

Mr. Collins was born in Yunnanfu (now Kunming) China in 1914. He studied at the University of Alberta, the Zimmern School of International Studies in Geneva, Harvard University, the University of California and Oxford.

He entered the Department of External Affairs in 1941 and has served in a number of posts abroad, including Chungking (the wartime capital of China), Washington, London and Moscow, and as Ambassador to South Africa. From 1965 to 1971, Mr. Collins was in Ottawa as Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. Mr. Collins was appointed in April, 1971 as Canada's first Ambassador to China after Canada established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China, and led the Canadian delegation which completed negotiations of the Air Agreement with China in 1972. In 1972, he resumed his position as Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Mr. Collins is married and has three children.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 14

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FEBRUARY 6, 1974

CANADIAN DELEGATION TO
GRENADA INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today that the Special Representative of the Canadian Government at the Independence celebrations of Grenada will be Mr. L.A.H. Smith, Canadian Commissioner to Grenada, accompanied by an officer of the Canadian High Commission in Bridgetown, Barbados, where Mr. Smith is resident. Grenada will become independent at 12:01 a.m., February 7.

As is customary on such occasions, an independence gift will be presented on behalf of the Canadian Government to the Honourable E. M. Gairy, Prime Minister of Grenada. The gift is a collection of books destined for the Grenada public library.

H.M.C.S. Annapolis will be paying a formal visit to Grenada, to mark the independence of the island.

Note on Grenada

Grenada is the most southerly of the Windward Islands. The population of 110,000 is primarily of African descent, with some East Indians and whites. The economic base is provided by bananas, cacao, nutmeg and tourism and the per capita income is approximately \$300.00 (U.S.). The capital and main population centre is St. George's.

Basically, the form of government in Grenada is similar to that of Canada, the Legislature consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. There are two political parties -- the governing Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) under Premier E.M. Gairy, which in the latest General Election, February, 1972, won 13 of the 15 seats in the House of Representatives; and the Grenada National Party (GNP), led by H.M. Blaize, which has the remaining two seats.

Since 1967, Grenada has been an "Associated State," enjoying internal self-government while external relations and defence are administered by the British government. A critic of "Associated" status, Premier Gairy has, since 1969, advocated independence for Grenada.

In common with other Leeward and Windward Islands, Grenada carries a chronic balance of payments deficit, importing two and a half times more goods than it exports. Despite this, the economy has been fairly stable until recently. Poor world prices during 1970 - 72 for the island's two leading exports -- bananas and nutmeg -- put the island's economy under severe strain.

The primary thrust of bilateral relations is the Canadian development assistance programme which has given assistance for the development of basic infrastructure in Grenada (and the other Associated States). This assistance is currently funding development of a water distribution system and the construction of a fish storage plant. In addition, Canada has provided teachers, advisors, and training programmes in education, mental health, technical trades, economics and food and veterinary sciences. Since 1968, Canadian development assistance to Grenada has amounted to \$1,822,000.

Grenada has recently experienced some violence and is subject to strike action on the part of port workers and of employees of the electrical and telephone systems. These troubles have not directly involved Canadians on the island, of whom there are about 60.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 15

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FEBRUARY 6, 1974

Document
Publication

EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN CANADA AND THE
UNITED STATES ON THE GARRISON DIVERSION
UNIT -- FEBRUARY 6, 1974

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Text of Note From Canadian Embassy to State Department, October 23, 1973

The Canadian Embassy presents its compliments to the Department of State and has the honour to refer its Notes No. 313 of October 19, 1971 and No. 35 of January 25, 1973, concerning the effect on water quality in the Souris River of the proposed Garrison Diversion Project in the State of North Dakota.

The Embassy reaffirms that the Government of Canada continues to be gravely concerned that return flows from the irrigation of land in the Souris Loop and areas adjacent to tributaries of the Red River will significantly and seriously degrade water quality in these two Rivers. The Government of Canada has concluded that based on studies conducted in both countries the proposal would run counter to the obligations assumed by the United States under Article IV of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 that:

"...waters herein defined as boundary waters and waters flowing across the boundary shall not be polluted on either side to the injury of health or property on the other."

Studies have been undertaken in Canada that indicate that communities, such as Souris and Portage la Prairie, would be required either to seek alternative sources of water supply or undertake additional treatment of present water supplies drawn from the Souris and Assiniboine Rivers. The attachments to this Note contain more detailed explanations of the injury to property resulting from transboundary pollution likely to be incurred by these two Canadian municipalities. The Department of State will understand that the property damage values listed are indicative and minimum values and do not represent other injury to health or property that might be incurred. Such other injury by way of example would include: the unsuitability of the Souris return flows for irrigation purposes, and for various industrial uses including food processing; and adverse effects that may accrue to other downstream interests on both rivers from the Boundary to Lake Winnipeg. In short, options available to Canada for the use of the flows of these Rivers will be severely limited by the Garrison Diversion.

The Government of Canada is also mindful that on July 13, 1972 the Canadian Minister of Environment and the Chairman of the United States President's Council on Environmental Quality jointly reaffirmed their support for Principle 21 of the Declaration on Human Environment that:

"States have, in accordance with the charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond national jurisdiction."

The Department of State will recall that the group of Canadian and U.S. officials which was to consider alternatives to the present plans

for the Garrison Diversion so as to protect Canadian interests, has met only once. No agreement could be reached as to the terms of reference for the group and thus no progress has been achieved through this mechanism.

The Government of Canada is confident the United States Government will recognize the need to avoid degradation of the water of the Souris River passing into Canada. Accordingly, the Government of Canada requests urgently that the Government of the United States establish a moratorium on all further construction of the Garrison Diversion Unit until such time as the United States and Canadian Governments can reach an understanding that Canadian rights and interests have been fully protected in accordance with the provisions of the Boundary Waters Treaty.

The Government of Canada looks forward to an early reply to this request. Further, the Government of Canada suggests that senior officials from both sides representing all interests meet quickly, following the establishment of a moratorium, to reach the understanding described above.

The Canadian Embassy avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Department of State the assurances of its highest considerations.

Washington, D.C.
October 23, 1973.

Text of Note From State Department to Canadian Embassy, February 5, 1974

The Department of State refers to the Canadian Embassy's Note 432 dated October 23, 1973, concerning the possible effects of the proposed Garrison Diversion Unit in the State of North Dakota on the quality of waters flowing into Canada.

The United States notes Canada's concern that its waters may be adversely affected by the projected future development of the Garrison Diversion Unit, Canada's views regarding the relevance of Article IV of the Boundary Waters Treaty to the continued development of the project, and Canada's request for a moratorium on further construction. The United States wishes to point out that construction work presently underway on the Garrison Diversion Unit will itself not affect waters flowing into Canada. In any development of features of the Garrison Diversion Unit that will affect Canada, specifically works in the Red River Basin and the Souris Loop, the U.S. will comply with its obligation to Canada not to pollute water crossing the boundary "to the injury of health or property" within Canada. No construction potentially affecting waters flowing into Canada will be undertaken unless it is clear that this obligation will be met.

To this end, the Department of the Interior has underway studies to identify and quantify the beneficial and adverse effects of further development of the Garrison Diversion Unit including possible effects on Canadian interests. Many of the effects of water quality and flows have not been fully evaluated by either country. Initial phases of the studies will be completed in March. At that time, the U.S. will further review the future development of the Garrison Diversion Unit in light of all relevant factors, including Canada's concerns and the U.S. obligations under the Boundary Waters Treaty. The U.S. also notes Canada's suggestion that senior officials of both countries meet quickly to reach an understanding regarding Canadian rights and interests. The United States is equally desirous of holding such a meeting in order to assess fully the potential impact of the project on Canada, to consider possible solutions to the problem, and to resolve outstanding policy issues. Such a meeting could be most beneficially conducted after the completion of the initial phases of the studies referred to above, and after Canada has had an opportunity to review these studies and to evaluate the information pertaining to the effects of return flows on Canada.

February 5, 1974

FEBRUARY 11 1974
LE 11 FÉVRIER 1974



CANADA

Communiqué

FOREIGN INVESTMENT AGREEMENT -- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

ACCORD SUR INVESTISSEMENTS ÉTRANGERS -- TRINITÉ ET TOBAGO



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today the signature of an agreement on Foreign Investment Insurance between Canada and Trinidad and Tobago. The final text, in the form of an Exchange of Notes, was signed on February 8, 1974 in Port of Spain by the High Commissioner, Mr. David Reece, for the Government of Canada and by the Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Eric Williams, for the Government of Trinidad and Tobago.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, M. Mitchell Sharp, a annoncé aujourd'hui la signature d'un accord bilatéral entre le Canada et la Trinité-et-Tobago portant sur l'assurance des investissements étrangers. Le texte de cet accord, finalisé sous la forme d'un échange de notes, fut signé vendredi le 8 février 1974 à Port of Spain par le haut-commissaire, M. David Reece, au nom du gouvernement du Canada et par le ministre des Affaires extérieures, M. Eric Williams, au nom du gouvernement de la Trinité-et Tobago.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 17

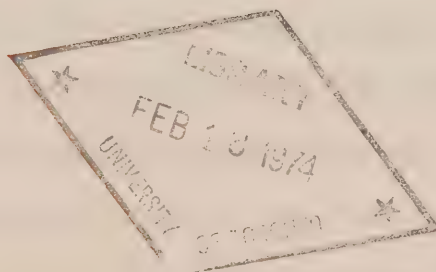
Government
Publications

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMEDIATE

FEBRUARY 12, 1974
LE 12 FEVRIER, 1974

COMMUNIQUE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS
BETWEEN CANADA AND THE REPUBLIC OF MALAWI

COMMUNIQUE SUR L'ETABLISSEMENT DE RELATIONS DIPLOMATIQUES
ENTRE LE CANADA ET LA REPUBLIQUE DU MALAWI



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today that Canada and the Republic of Malawi have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the High Commissioner level. The text of the communiqué issued in Ottawa and in Zomba follows:

"The Government of the Republic of Malawi and the Government of Canada have decided to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries and to exchange diplomatic representatives at the level of High Commissioner. Mr. A.F. Broadbridge, Canadian High Commissioner to Zambia, has been appointed non-resident Canadian High Commissioner to the Republic of Malawi. Mr. Mbaya, Malawi Permanent Representative to the United Nations and Malawi Ambassador to the United States has been appointed non-resident Malawi High Commissioner to Canada."

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Le secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Mitchell Sharp, a annoncé aujourd'hui que le Canada et la République du Malawi ont décidé d'établir des relations diplomatiques au niveau de haut-commissaire. Voici le texte du communiqué publié à Ottawa et à Zomba:

"Le Gouvernement de la République du Malawi et le Gouvernement du Canada ont décidé d'établir des relations diplomatiques entre les deux pays et d'échanger des représentants diplomatiques au niveau de haut-commissaire. M. A.F. Broadbridge, haut-commissaire du Canada auprès de la Zambie a été nommé haut-commissaire non résident du Canada auprès de la République du Malawi. M. Mbaya, représentant permanent du Malawi aux Nations Unies et ambassadeur du Malawi aux Etats-Unis, a été nommé haut-commissaire non résident du Malawi au Canada."

ARTHUR FREDERICK BROADBRIDGE

Mr. Broadbridge was born in England in February, 1915. He studied at the University of Saskatchewan and received his M.A. in History. He taught elementary school in Saskatchewan from 1933 to 1941 and then served in the RCAF until 1945. He joined the Department of External Affairs in 1949 and has served abroad as Consul in Chicago, First Secretary in Washington, Counsellor and Chargé d'Affaires in Cairo, and as Deputy Head of the Canadian Military Mission in Berlin. He was appointed High Commissioner to Zambia in 1972. Mr. Broadbridge is married with three children.

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ARTHUR FREDERICK BROADBRIDGE

M. Broadbridge est né en Angleterre en février 1915. Il a fait ses études supérieures à l'Université de la Saskatchewan et obtenu sa maîtrise en histoire. Il a travaillé à titre d'enseignant dans une école élémentaire de la Saskatchewan de 1933 à 1941, puis a servi dans l'ARC jusqu'en 1945. Affecté au ministère des Affaires extérieures en 1949, il a rempli divers postes à l'étranger, notamment en qualité de consul à Chicago, de premier secrétaire à Washington, de conseiller et chargé d'affaires au Caire, et à titre de chef suppléant de la mission militaire du Canada à Berlin. En janvier 1972, il a été nommé haut-commissaire auprès de la Zambie. M. Broadbridge est marié et père de trois enfants.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 18

Government
Publications

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WASHINGTON ENERGY CONFERENCE,
FEBRUARY 11-13, 1974

TEXT OF STATEMENTS BY THE
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
THE HONOURABLE MITCHELL SHARP,
AND THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,
THE HONOURABLE JOHN TURNER,
AND TEXT OF FINAL COMMUNIQUE.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

From time to time the world economy is threatened by such serious strains or dislocations as to imperil the livelihood of hundreds of millions of people. We all recognize that this is such a time because none of us - not even the most fortunate - will escape if the general response is not adequate to the dimensions of the crisis. Canada therefore welcomes the opportunity to be present here today and the initiative of the United States Government in calling this conference.

We are dealing with a complex series of inter-related problems for which there are no self-evident answers. The interrelationship of political events in the Middle East, the desire of oil producers to extract maximum benefit from finite resources, the abrupt shock to countries' balance of payments positions resulting from increased oil prices, the added impetus given to the already serious world inflation, the emotionally charged state of relationships between developed and under-developed countries, the essential role of imported oil in the economies of developed and of less developed

countries alike all have combined to produce a situation of overwhelming difficulty.

In some ways Canada appears to be in an enviable position. We export about as much oil as we import. Hence the increase in the world price of oil has not caused a deterioration in our balance of payments, i.e. it has not resulted in a decrease in the world economic resources available to Canada. Neither have we profited. On the other hand, the geographical division of the Canadian internal market for petroleum products has caused economic hardship in precisely those areas of Canada that can least sustain shocks of this nature. In fact the rise in price has resulted within Canada in some of the same kinds of problems between oil producers and consumers that are confounding relations on the international scene.

As I have said, Canada is both an exporter and an importer of oil and at present an exporter of natural gas. In worldwide terms or in terms of the total needs of our principal export market the quantities of our exports of these products are relatively modest. Proven conventional reserves of both oil and gas in Western Canada are expected to decline, and in the absence of significant

new finds, exports too can be expected to decline since the relatively small remaining reserves will be required to meet domestic requirements. Some promising discoveries have been made in the Canadian Arctic and off our East Coast but they are not yet adequate to justify production.

As to the oil sands of Alberta, estimates of the oil in place are indeed of a significant quantity rivalling the resources of the Middle East. However, a number of technological problems remain to be overcome before production of the major part of these resources becomes economically feasible. There are also a number of factors which the authorities in Canada would have to take into account before deciding whether to proceed with a massive development such as has been suggested in some quarters -- disturbance of the natural environment, availability of labour and machinery and the effects on the Canadian economy as a whole of the enormous investment that would be required in order to produce large quantities of oil. In any event it is unlikely that any significant volume of oil for export will be available from this source for quite some time. We are satisfied, however, that we, by developing the tar sands, will be able at least to reduce what would otherwise be a higher Canadian

demand for imported oil and thus free overseas oil for other importers.

Although Canada may not be as vulnerable as most of the countries around this table to the direct effects of the energy crisis, we are, as a responsible member of the world community and as a major trading nation, directly and immediately concerned with the world-wide results of the changes in oil prices.

The analysis that has been done by the OECD, the IMF and others that Ministers of Finance discussed in Rome, points up that there are problems in the areas of general trading practices; financial and monetary affairs; availability of resources to developing countries; the future framework for world trade in oil; and the development of new energy sources. In all these areas there is a requirement for a widening of the dialogue beyond the countries represented here.

It will not be possible for oil importing countries quickly to balance with exports the higher value of their oil imports. Attempts to do so would be futile as so many countries are in the same boat. Not only would they be futile, they could lead us all into a spiral of lower

and lower growth and higher and higher unemployment. On the contrary, countries affected by the oil crisis should recognize the importance of maintaining the pace of their own economic activity. Predatory practices such as competitive devaluation, currency manipulations, import restrictions and bilateral deals that are inconsistent with the rules of GATT and that are inconsistent with the maintenance of economic and political stability would be counterproductive. Indeed, in the present circumstances it is all the more important that the trade negotiations now planned should be proceeded with and enlarged to embrace not only access to markets but also security of supply.

There is a clear community of interest between oil exporters and developed countries in protecting the world financial system. The oil exporters are, after all, being paid in money. We share an interest in protecting its value. Despite our best efforts there may be something of an adversary atmosphere in working out certain aspects of the oil trading relationship. It would be a pity if this were also to enter into our approach to monetary

and fiscal matters. Can we not envisage a participation of oil exporters in the IMF and World Bank commensurate with their increased importance in terms of world financial power? Given the mutuality of interest which exists, there is every reason for developed countries and oil exporters to work together to deal with problems in this area.

Most developing countries are badly hit. Overall the increase in their bill for imported oil will exceed the total flow of aid last year from all private and public sources. They lack the reserves to meet more than a fraction of the expenditures called for and they are the countries least able to obtain credit to finance their imports. If no solution is found they will have to reduce the pace of economic activity already inadequate. In fact they will have to cut back imports of food for their people and of fertilizers and fuel required to produce food domestically. The supply of other necessities will also be cut back. For many countries the situation must be termed disastrous. On humanitarian grounds, in terms of the solidarity of the international community and in view of the political consequences of serious distress in such a wide area of our planet, a special international effort is called for.

It is tempting to point a finger of accusation at oil producers. We must, however, recognize that not all oil producers find themselves in the same economic circumstances. They are not all rich. Moreover, accusatory exhortation from developed countries is not the best way of calling forth a spirit of co-operation. Our example would be more persuasive. Without any doubt we need the help of oil producing countries if we are to succeed in producing the necessary enlargement of the flow of development aid bilaterally or through multilateral institutions. Canada is prepared to play its part.

The inter-relationship of the political objectives of Arab oil producers and the economic objectives of all OPEC members is bound to complicate the present problem. This conference, however, is not intended to deal with basic political issues at play in the Middle East. It will be hard enough to achieve any progress in dealing with the strictly economic dimension of the problem, which is our main concern here.

Neither buyers nor sellers of oil have an interest in anarchy or confusion in the market place. Both desire and would benefit from stability and certainty. Hence a framework which would allow oil prices to be determined on a basis considered fair and reasonable by both buyers and sellers is to be sought. Canada, as both a producer and importer of oil, is experiencing the delicate problem of reconciling these interests within our own borders; we see no alternative to undertaking the same process internationally: that is to move to broader discussions among consumers and producers including suitable representation of less developed countries.

Oil is not the only source from which energy can be drawn, and in the long run oil prices must accommodate themselves to the cost of producing energy from alternative sources. Indeed, this kind of price structure will make possible an orderly development of other sources. There seems little doubt that adequate energy can be produced for the foreseeable future to meet world needs if investments are made sufficiently in advance of future requirements.

Research and development on the more efficient use of energy, the protection of the environment, and the development of new sources of energy will play an obvious role in ensuring future energy supply for all countries. A demonstrated ability to conserve existing energy sources while bringing on alternative supplies of energy could moderate any further upward movement in the price for petroleum. We would welcome and be prepared to participate in a pooling of energy research and development amongst developed countries, a pool which would be shared with developing countries.

It should be relatively easy for us to focus on the facts of the situation and identify the main issues. We will probably be able to agree that there are a number of areas where action is required. The difficulty will come in determining the nature of action to be taken and the means which should be employed. It is unlikely that the variety of problems lend themselves to any single solution. Existing international institutions should be employed wherever possible. Good work has already been done by the IMF, the World Bank and OECD. We should

not rule out, however, further methods of approach which would allow us to co-ordinate our efforts and to establish the contacts, which we must do, with those not represented here today. They too may be seeking consultation with us and with each other. We should make it crystal clear at the conclusion of this conference that we seek co-operation which will lead to immediate and effective concerted action on the most urgent problems.

ADDRESS BY THE HON. JOHN TURNER, MINISTER OF FINANCE,
WASHINGTON ENERGY CONFERENCE, FEBRUARY 12

Even before the supply restrictions and the price increases of last fall, the world was in the grip of a substantial inflation. Oil so thoroughly permeates our modern economies that a trebling or more of its price can only add greatly to the inflation that is already running. Canada is immune from direct balance of payments problems, but not the contagion of inflation. This added inflation cannot be dealt with by restrictive monetary or fiscal policy. The only possibilities are in the economic (and political) forces that are at work in the crude oil market itself.

The increase in the oil price is so great as to constitute a threat to the levels of demand that are necessary to sustain growth of output and employment. It may well be necessary to use measures to sustain demand in the world economy in the face of the oil price increase. At our meeting in Rome, we made the same point regarding expansionary policies.

It has been said often that the oil importing countries are going to experience massive increases in their deficits. The danger in this fact for the world economy lies in the possibility that industrial countries will individually seek to reduce or eliminate their current account deficits when collectively they cannot in the short run. Unless this fact is genuinely appreciated and acted upon, we face the prospect of growing trade restrictions and a fracturing of the trading system.

We need to cement the world trading system by getting on with the planned trade negotiations on an even wider basis to embrace security of access to supply as well as to markets. We need, too, rules of conduct relating to bilateral arrangements between oil producers and importers.

The need to finance deficits is the counterpart of the fact of deficits. This is a horrendous problem for some less developed countries. For the industrial countries it is a matter of assisting the recycling of oil payments into investments in the deficit countries. There are many technical aspects of this complicated matter requiring examination.

The uncertainty of the situation and the violence of the shocks to payments positions means that exchange markets will be volatile and will require some careful management. We need an international code of conduct governing that management, for instance, surveillance by the I.M.F. as agreed to by the Group of Twenty. As Mr. Schultz has said, we must look at constructive measures dealing with the uncertainties, e.g. consideration of borrowing mechanisms, long-term investments.

The general point to make here is that the industrial countries must remain in contact with each other, and work out the rules of conduct needed and submit to the international surveillance of developments and policies that is essential to maintaining an integrated trading community.

Many channels are available to us now.

- (a) We have the OECD and particularly its Council, its Economic Policy Committee and its very useful Working Party 3.
- (b) We have the Fund with its soon-to-be improved surveillance machinery.
- (c) We have the GATT.
- (d) We have the central bankers' forum in the BIS.
- (e) We can revive the G-10 for certain specific purposes.

We should be prepared to use all of these channels and others if we need them in a spirit of co-operation. A steering committee could allocate and supervise work in various agencies, sound out countries not represented here as to what type of subsequent conference they would prefer; give recommendations to individual governments as to what types of conference should be held.

What should the conference achieve? It should dramatize and clarify the problem and mobilize public opinion to evoke some consensus on the issues. It should bring together by follow-up in some decision-making forum or fora the industrial nations and the oil producing nations and the L.D.C.'s (less developed countries). Participation means education, particularly regarding the facts and analysis. Our purpose should be to develop international vehicles to deal with two urgent problems: (1) current account deficits of industrial countries (trade patterns, capital flows, bridge financing, exchange rate movement), (2) assist the L.D.C.'s to ensure continuity of aid flows and extension of credit.

If we are not all determined to work together, we face the collapse of the structure we have worked so hard to build in these post-war years. This is the testing time for the world economy. Canada is looking for some concrete evidence of an international commitment and Canada will be prepared to co-operate with other nations fully in this regard.

WASHINGTON ENERGY CONFERENCE

FEBRUARY 1974

Doc. 17
February 13, 1973

COMMUNIQUE

COMMUNIQUE

Summary Statement

1. Foreign Ministers of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom, the United States met in Washington from February 11 to 13, 1974. The European Community was represented as such by the President of the Council and the President of the Commission. Finance Ministers, Ministers with responsibility for Energy Affairs, Economic Affairs and Science and Technology Affairs also took part in the meeting. The Secretary General of the OECD also participated in the meeting. The Ministers examined the international energy situation and its implications and charted a course of actions to meet this challenge which requires constructive and comprehensive solutions. To this end they agreed on specific steps to provide for effective international cooperation. The Ministers affirmed that solutions to the world's energy problem should be sought in consultation with producer countries and other consumers.

Analysis of the Situation

2. They noted that during the past three decades progress in improving productivity and standards of living was greatly facilitated by the ready availability of increasing supplies of energy at fairly stable prices. They recognized that the problem of meeting growing demand existed before the current situation and that the needs of the world economy for increased energy supplies require positive long-term solutions.
3. They concluded that the current energy situation results from an intensification of these underlying factors and from political developments.
4. They reviewed the problems created by the large rise in oil prices and agreed with the serious concern expressed by the International Monetary Fund's Committee of Twenty at its recent Rome meeting over the abrupt and significant changes in prospect for the world balance of payments structure.
5. They agreed that present petroleum prices presented the structure of world trade and finance with an unprecedented situation. They recognized that none of the consuming countries could hope to insulate itself from these developments, or expect to deal with the payments impact of oil prices by the adoption of monetary or trade measures alone. In their view, the present situation, if continued, could lead to a serious deterioration in income and employment, intensify inflationary pressures, and endanger the welfare of nations. They believed that financial measures by themselves will not be able to deal with the strains of the current situation.

6. They expressed their particular concern about the consequences of the situation for the developing countries and recognized the need for efforts by the entire international community to resolve this problem.

At current oil prices the additional energy costs for developing countries will cause a serious setback to the prospect for economic development of these countries.

7. General Conclusions. They affirmed, that, in the pursuit of national policies, whether in the trade, monetary or energy fields, efforts should be made to harmonize the interests of each country on the one hand and the maintenance of the world economic system on the other. Concerted international cooperation between all the countries concerned including oil producing countries could help to accelerate an improvement in the supply and demand situation, ameliorate the adverse economic consequences of the existing situation and lay the groundwork for a more equitable and stable international energy relationship.

10. With respect to monetary and economic questions, they decided to intensify their cooperation and to give impetus to the work being undertaken in the IMF, the World Bank and the OECD on the economic and monetary consequences of the current energy situation, in particular to deal with balance of payments disequilibria. They agreed that:

- In dealing with the balance of payments impact of oil prices they stressed the importance of avoiding competitive depreciation and the escalation of restrictions on trade and payments or disruptive actions in external borrowing.*
- While financial cooperation can only partially alleviate the problems which have recently arisen for the international economic system, they will intensify work on short-term financial measures and possible longer-term mechanisms to reinforce existing official and market credit facilities.*
- They will pursue domestic economic policies which will reduce as much as possible the difficulties resulting from the current energy cost levels.*

* France does not accept paragraphs cited with asterisks.

8. They felt that these considerations taken as a whole made it essential that there should be a substantial increase of international cooperation in all fields. Each participant in the Conference stated its firm intention to do its utmost to contribute to such an aim, in close cooperation both with the other consumer countries and with the producer countries.

9. They concurred in the need for a comprehensive action program to deal with all facets of the world energy situation by cooperative measures. In so doing they will build on the work of the OECD. They recognized that they may wish to invite, as appropriate, other countries to join with them in these efforts. Such an action program of international cooperation would include, as appropriate, the sharing of means and efforts, while concerting national policies, in such areas as:

- The conservation of energy and restraint of demand.
- A system of allocating oil supplies in times of emergency and severe shortages.
- The acceleration of development of additional energy sources so as to diversify energy supplies.
- The acceleration of energy research and development programs through international cooperative efforts.*

* France does not accept paragraph cited with an asterisk.

-- They will make strenuous efforts to maintain and enlarge the flow of development aid bilaterally and through multilateral institutions, on the basis of international solidarity embracing all countries with appropriate resources.

11. Further, they have agreed to accelerate wherever practicable their own national programs of new energy sources and technology which will help the overall world-wide supply and demand situation.

12. They agreed to examine in detail the role of international oil companies.

13. They stressed the continued importance of maintaining and improving the natural environment as part of developing energy sources and agreed to make this an important goal of their activity.

14. They further agreed that there was need to develop a cooperative multilateral relationship with producing countries, and other consuming countries that takes into account the long-term interests of all. They are ready to exchange technical information with these countries on the problem of stabilizing energy supplies with regard to quantity and prices.

15. They welcomed the initiatives in the UN to deal with the larger issues of energy and primary products at a world-wide level and in particular for a special session of the UN General Assembly.

Establishment of Follow-on Machinery

16. They agreed to establish a coordinating group headed by senior officials to direct and to coordinate the development of the actions referred to above. The coordinating group shall decide how best to organize its work. It should:

- Monitor and give focus to the tasks that might be addressed in existing organizations;
- Establish such ad hoc working groups as may be necessary to undertake tasks for which there are presently no suitable bodies;
- direct preparations of a conference of consumer and producer countries which will be held at the earliest possible opportunity and which, if necessary, will be preceded by a further meeting of consumer countries.*

17. They agreed that the preparations for such meetings should involve consultations with developing countries and other consumer and producer countries.*

* France does not accept paragraphs cited with an asterisk.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 19
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Gouvernement
Publications

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMEDIATE

FEBRUARY 14, 1974
LE 14 FÉVRIER 1974

SECOND CANADA-NEW ZEALAND CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

SECONDE RENCONTRE DU COMITÉ CONSULTATIF
CANADA-NOUVELLE ZÉLANDE

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today that the second Canada-New Zealand Consultative Committee Meeting would take place in Wellington, New Zealand, February 19-21. The Canadian Delegation will be led by the Minister of Regional Economic Expansion, the Honourable D. C. Jamieson, and will include officials of the Departments of External Affairs, Industry, Trade and Commerce, Finance and Agriculture, as well as the High Commissioner to New Zealand and officers of his mission. The New Zealand Delegation will be headed by the Honourable J. A. Walding, Minister of Overseas Trade, who is also Associate Minister of Foreign Affairs, and will include officials from appropriate New Zealand Government Departments.

The decision to create the Consultative Committee came as a result of Prime Minister Trudeau's visit to New Zealand in May 1970, at which time Mr. Trudeau and the then Prime Minister of New Zealand, Sir Keith Holyoake, exchanged letters setting out the Committee's terms of reference which call for periodic consultations primarily on economic/commercial matters. However, the Committee can discuss other items such as international political developments and, in fact, the agenda for the meeting this month covers a broad range of subjects of mutual interest in the political, economic, commercial and scientific fields.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, M. Mitchell Sharp, annonce aujourd'hui que la seconde rencontre du Comité consultatif Canada-Nouvelle-Zélande aura lieu à Wellington, Nouvelle-Zélande du 19 au 21 février prochain. La délégation canadienne sera conduite par le ministre de l'Expansion économique régionale, M. D. C. Jamieson, et comprendra des fonctionnaires officiels des ministères des Affaires extérieures, de l'Industrie et du Commerce, des Finances, et de l'Agriculture ainsi que le Haut-Commissaire canadien près la Nouvelle-Zélande et des agents de sa mission. La délégation de la Nouvelle-Zélande sera conduite par M. J. A. Walding, ministre du Commerce outre-mer, et comprendra des fonctionnaires officiels des ministères responsable de la Nouvelle-Zélande.

La décision de créer un comité consultatif est venue à la suite de la visite du premier ministre Trudeau en Nouvelle-Zélande au mois de mai 1970, au cours de laquelle M. Trudeau et Sir Keith Holyoake, premier ministre de la Nouvelle-Zélande ont procédé à un échange de lettres qui a créé le mandat de ce comité pour des rencontres de consultations périodiques principalement dans les domaines de l'économie et du commerce. Cependant, le comité peut aussi discuter d'autres domaines comme ceux des développements dans les affaires internationales, d'ailleurs, l'agenda pour la prochaine réunion du comité, ce mois-ci, s'étend sur plusieurs sujets d'intérêt mutuel dans les domaines politique, économique, commercial ainsi que scientifique.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 20
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Government
Publication

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

FEBRUARY 15, 1974
LE 15 FÉVRIER 1974

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS BRIEFING

SÉANCE D'INFORMATION ORGANISÉE SOUS L'EGIDE DE
L'INSTITUT CANADIEN DES AFFAIRES INTERNATIONALES

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs inaugurated today the new Conference Auditorium in the Department's headquarters in the Lester B. Pearson Building by hosting a special ministerial briefing for senior business executives sponsored by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. The briefing session, which was attended by some 100 senior representatives of Canadian business organizations and academic institutions, was under the chairmanship of Mr. J. A. Langford of the legal firm of Miller, Thomson, Sedgewick, Lewis & Healy and Mr. R. W. Reford, Executive Director of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. The briefing was addressed by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Hon. Mitchell Sharp, the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, the Hon. A. W. Gillespie, and senior officials from several departments of the Government of Canada on subjects relating to Canada-U.S.A. relations, the state of the Atlantic Alliance, energy and natural resources, trade and international economic issues, law of the sea and environmental questions.

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Le Ministère des Affaires extérieures a inauguré, aujourd'hui, son nouveau centre de conférences situé au sein de son siège social dans l'édifice Pearson, par une séance d'information ministérielle pour des représentants importants du monde des affaires. Une centaine de représentants importants des Organisations canadiennes des affaires et des institutions académiques ont assisté à cette séance d'information, laquelle était sous la présidence de M. J. A. Langford de la firme légale Miller, Thomson, Sedgewick, Lewis et Healy et M. R. W. Reford, Directeur exécutif de l'Institut canadien des Affaires internationales. Des discours et des allocutions furent prononcés au cours de cette séance d'information par M. Mitchell Sharp, Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, M. A. W. Gillespie, ministre de l'Industrie et du Commerce, ainsi que par des hauts fonctionnaires de plusieurs ministères du gouvernement canadien. Ces allocutions traitaient de différents sujets tels que les relations canado-américaines, l'Alliance atlantique, les ressources naturelles et énergétiques, les questions de l'économie et du commerce international, les droits de la mer, ainsi que les questions concernant l'environnement.



No. 21

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FEBRUARY 19, 1974.

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DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE ON THE REAFFIRMATION
AND DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN
LAW APPLICABLE IN ARMED CONFLICTS, GENEVA,
20 FEBRUARY - 29 MARCH 1974

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announces the participation of Canada in the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts which will be held in Geneva, Switzerland, from February 20 to March 29, 1974.

The Diplomatic Conference is being convened by the Swiss Federal Council in order to reaffirm existing international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts and to up-date the four Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949 for the Protection of War Victims. Specifically, delegates to the Diplomatic Conference will be working for the adoption of two Additional Protocols which will supplement the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

The two draft Additional Protocols have been prepared over the past several years by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in consultation with government experts, primarily at meetings held in 1971 and 1972.

Although it is generally agreed by the international community that the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 have provided a good basis in international law for the protection of victims of armed conflict situations, recent experience has demonstrated that certain provisions of these Conventions have not been universally respected and additionally the Geneva Conventions have proven to be deficient in some respects in response to contemporary warfare.

The Canadian Government attaches particular importance to the second draft Additional Protocol, which is the result of a Canadian initiative. It is intended to provide an internationally agreed minimum standard of humanitarian protection for persons affected by the increasingly frequent civil and guerilla style wars. The existing Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the first draft Additional Protocol apply mainly to international armed conflict situations.

The Conference will also give preliminary consideration to the possible prohibition or restriction of the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons and of other weapons which may cause unnecessary suffering or be indiscriminate in effect. In this regard, the primary task of the Conference will likely be to establish a work programme for a meeting of government experts, which the ICRC has agreed to convene later in the year, where this matter will receive more detailed consideration.

The Canadian Government delegation to the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts will be composed as follows:

Head of Delegation:	Mr. David M. Miller Department of External Affairs
Deputy Head of Delegation:	Col. J. P. Wolfe Department of National Defence
Advisors:	Col I. A. Marriott Department of National Defence

Advisors (Continued):

Mr. Alan Rowe
Permanent Mission of Canada to
the United Nations, Geneva

L/Col. D. C. Manion
Department of National Defence

Mr. G. L. Ohlsen
Department of External Affairs

Mr. J. O. Caron
Permanent Mission of Canada to
the United Nations, Geneva

Mr. G. R. Sheppy,
Department of External Affairs

Professor J. W. Samuels
University of Western Ontario.



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CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF EDUCATION FROM FRENCH-SPEAKING
STATES OF AFRICA, MADAGASCAR AND MAURITIUS

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs announced today that Canada will be represented at the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of Ministers of Education from French-speaking States of Africa, Madagascar and Mauritius to be held in Lome, Togo, on February 28, March 1 and 2. Mr. François Cloutier, Quebec Minister of Education, will chair the Canadian Delegation which will consist of the following:

CANADIAN DELEGATION

Quebec

Mr. François CLOUTIER, Quebec Minister of Education
and Head of Delegation

Mr. Pierre PARENT, Executive Assistant to the
Minister of Education

Mr. Jean TARDIF, Director, External Co-operation
Service, Department of Education

Mr. Léo PARE, Counsellor (education), Canadian
Embassy, Abidjan

Mr. Jean-Guy LAURENDEAU, Executive Assistant to
the Quebec Delegate General
in Paris

New Brunswick

Mr. Armand SAINTONGE, Deputy Minister of Education

Ontario

Mr. Berchmans KIPP, Counsellor, Department of
Education

Manitoba

Mr. Laurent L. DESJARDINS, President, Commission
of Health Services

Counsellors of Federal Administration

Mr. Michel de GOUMOIS, Director of Francophone
Institutions Division,
Department of External Affairs

Mr. Jacques NOISEUX, Counsellor, Canadian Embassy,
Togo

Mr. Simon VENNE, Director of Co-ordination,
Canadian International Development
Agency

The Conference will be preceded by three seminars to be held on February 25, 26 and 27 to prepare the work for the general meeting of the Conference. Experts from Canada are attending these seminars.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 23

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FEBRUARY 25, 1974

CANADA/NEW ZEALAND CONSULTATIVE
COMMITTEE MEETING -- JOINT COMMUNIQUE

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Over the past three days, the Joint Canada/New Zealand Consultative Committee has been meeting in Wellington. This was the second meeting of the Committee and the first at the ministerial level. The Committee was established in 1970 when Prime Minister Trudeau visited New Zealand. It provides a forum for periodic discussions between the two countries on matters of common interest, particularly in the trade and economic fields. The first meeting was held in Ottawa in 1971. The Canadian Delegation was led by the Hon. D.C. Jamieson, Minister of Regional Economic Expansion, who was accompanied by the Canadian High Commissioner, Mr. J.A. Dougan, as well as by a number of senior officials and advisers from the Canadian Departments of Industry, Trade and Commerce, External Affairs, Finance, Agriculture, and Regional Economic Expansion. The Hon. J.A. Walding, Minister of Overseas Trade and Associate Minister of Foreign Affairs, headed the New Zealand Delegation. He was assisted by the Hon. M.A. Connelly, Minister of Customs and Associate Minister of Finance; Mr. B.P. MacDonell, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Trade and Industries; and officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Department of Trade and Industries, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Ministries of Energy, Resources, Customs, and Treasury.

The talks at the ministerial and official levels ranged over a number of bilateral and multilateral issues of concern to Canada and New Zealand. The two delegations considered recent developments in the Pacific/South-East Asian area and in their relations with Europe. Attention was also given to the situation in the Middle East and its effect on the world-wide energy shortage. Other subjects of discussion included disarmament issues, in particular that of the cessation of nuclear testing, on which there is close and warm collaboration between New Zealand and Canada, and prospects for the Law of the Sea Conference at which both governments look forward to fruitful co-operation aimed at obtaining adequate recognition of rights of coastal states. Views were exchanged on their respective programmes of aid for developing countries.

Particular importance was attached to the economic exchanges. The meeting of the Consultative Committee offered an opportunity for a broad exchange of views on current trends in the international economy and world trade. Matters relating to bilateral trade between Canada and New Zealand were discussed and opportunities for further expansion explored. The delegations reviewed the Canada/New Zealand Trade Agreement and the exchange of letters of July, 1973. The letters provide for continued exchange of preferential tariff treatment over a broad range of products. They agreed that in general these arrangements provide important continuing incentive for development of trade between the two countries.

Ministers and officials discussed the outlook for the forthcoming round of multilateral trade negotiations to which both countries attach major importance in providing a better framework for trade in both industrial and agricultural products and in which both will be making a major effort to secure significant liberalization of trade in agriculture. As efficient agricultural producers, the two countries recognized that they have an important role to play in the World Food Conference to be held in November. The conference will have as its primary tasks the assessment of world food needs over the next decade and consideration of how these needs can be met through stable supplies at prices reasonable for both producers and consumers.

The energy crisis and its direct and indirect implications for international economic relations were discussed. The two countries agreed that close co-operation at the international level is required on all issues related to the energy situation, including that of the impact on payments positions of both oil-producing states and oil-importing countries, particularly those in the developing world.

Among other items of the agenda were the problems of inflation and activities in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development. The delegations reviewed their respective industrial development policies including policies relating to foreign investment.

The New Zealand Delegation outlined their growing interest in regional development approaches, and agreed that their officials would follow up initial discussions on this matter to determine how best Canadian experience in this field might be made available to New Zealand authorities.

Both Mr. Jamieson and Mr. Walding expressed their satisfaction with the results of the meeting and with the very cordial atmosphere in which it had been conducted. They agreed on the value of such comprehensive and frank discussions held on a regular basis between two Commonwealth countries linked by so many common interests and approaches as Canada and New Zealand. Mr. Jamieson expressed his particular appreciation of the warmth of the reception extended by New Zealand.

The third meeting of the Committee will be held in Canada.

During the course of his visit, the Hon. D.C. Jamieson called on the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. Norman Kirk, and held discussions with the Hon. W.W. Freer, Minister of Trade and Industries, and the Hon. R.O. Douglas, Minister of Broadcasting.



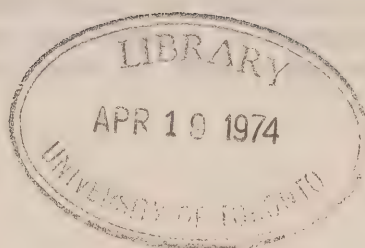
CANADA

No. 24

Government
Publications

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMEDIATE

MARCH 1, 1974
LE 1ER MARS 1974



SYMBOLIC PRESENTATION OF DELUXE SET
OF OLYMPIC COINS -- 1976

REMISE SYMBOLIQUE D'UN COFFRET DE LUXE
DE PIÈCES DE MONNAIE OLYMPIQUE 1976

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

communiqué

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp announced today that in support of Olympic Coins - 1976 the Department of External Affairs had purchased 200 proof sets of Olympic Coins for presentation to Heads of State, Heads of Government and other distinguished personages abroad. The presentations will be made by Canadian Ambassadors and High Commissioners mostly during the months of March and April.

To symbolize the presentation of these coin sets, Mr. Sharp, in a brief ceremony in the Parliament Buildings this morning at 10:30 o'clock, presented a deluxe set of coins to the Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, His Excellency General Irfan Tansel, Ambassador of Turkey.

Mr. Sharp also announced that through its Embassies and High Commissions abroad, the Department of External Affairs is providing facilitative services and support to Olympic Coins - 1976 regional Directors of Marketing based in Tokyo, Brussels and New York.

* * *

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, M. Mitchell Sharp annonce, aujourd'hui, que le ministère des Affaires extérieures s'est procuré, dans le but de souligner la production des coffrets de pièces de monnaie olympique - 1976, quelque deux cents ensembles de ceux-ci, lesquels seront offerts à des Chefs d'Etat, des Chefs de gouvernement ainsi qu'à des personnalités très importantes à travers le monde. La présentation de ces coffrets sera faite par les ambassadeurs et hauts-commissaires canadiens pendant les prochains mois de mars et d'avril.

Dans le but de souligner les présentations qui seront faites à travers le monde, M. Mitchell Sharp a remis, dans un geste symbolique, un coffret de luxe de ces pièces de monnaie olympique au doyen intérimaire du Corps diplomatique, Son Excellence le Général Irfan Tansel, Ambassadeur de Turquie. Cette cérémonie a eu lieu ce matin à 10h30, dans l'édifice du Parlement.

M. Sharp a également annoncé que par le truchement de ses ambassades et de ses hauts commissariats à l'étranger, le ministère des Affaires extérieures fournira des services d'appoint aux directeurs régionaux de la commercialisation de ces coffrets de pièces de monnaie olympique, lesquels ont leur bureau de travail à Tokyo, Bruxelles et New-York.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 25
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

MARCH 6, 1974
LE 6 MARS 1974

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

NOMINATION D'UN SOUS-SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT ADJOINT AUX
AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, has announced the appointment of Mr. Arthur Andrew as Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, replacing Mr. Ralph Collins, who was recently appointed to the position of Principal Air Negotiator in the Department of External Affairs.

Prior to this appointment, Mr. Andrew had been Director General of the Bureau of Asian and Pacific Affairs since 1970. Previously, while he was Canadian Ambassador to Sweden, he represented Canada in the negotiations which culminated in the establishment of diplomatic relations between Canada and the People's Republic of China.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, monsieur Mitchell Sharp, annonce la nomination de monsieur Arthur Andrew au poste de Sous-secrétaire d'Etat adjoint aux Affaires extérieures. Il remplace monsieur Ralph Collins qui a récemment été nommé Directeur des Négociations aériennes au Ministère des Affaires extérieures.

Avant cette nomination, M. Andrew était Directeur général du Bureau des Affaires de l'Asie et du Pacifique depuis 1970. Auparavant, quand il était Ambassadeur du Canada en Suède, il a représenté le Canada dans les négociations qui ont abouti à l'établissement de relations diplomatiques entre le Canada et la République populaire de Chine.

ARTHUR JULIAN ANDREW

Mr. Andrew was born in Pictou, Nova Scotia, in 1915. He studied at Dalhousie University.

After working for the Canadian Press and serving overseas in the Canadian Army during the war, he joined the Department of External Affairs in 1947. He has served in a number of posts abroad, including Bonn, Vienna, and Prague. He was Ambassador to Israel and concurrently High Commissioner to Cyprus from 1962 to 1965, and Ambassador to Sweden from 1965 to 1969. He spent the academic year 1969-70 at the University of Toronto as Foreign Service Visitor, and he became Director General of the Bureau of Asian and Pacific Affairs in 1970.

Mr. Andrew is married and has two children.

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ARTHUR JULIAN ANDREW

M. Andrew est né à Pictou (Nouvelle-Ecosse) en 1915. Il a fait ses études universitaires à l'Université Dalhousie.

Après avoir travaillé à la Presse canadienne et après avoir servi dans l'Armée canadienne pendant la guerre, il est entré au Ministère des Affaires extérieures en 1947. Il a été affecté à de nombreux postes à l'étranger, notamment à Bonn, à Vienne et à Prague; il a été Ambassadeur en Israël et concurremment Haut-commissaire à Chypre de 1962 à 1965, et Ambassadeur en Suède de 1965 à 1969. Il a passé l'année académique 1969-70 à l'Université de Toronto comme Diplomate en résidence, et il a été nommé Directeur général du Bureau des Affaires de l'Asie et du Pacifique en 1970.

M. Andrew est marié et il a deux enfants.



CANADA

Communiqué

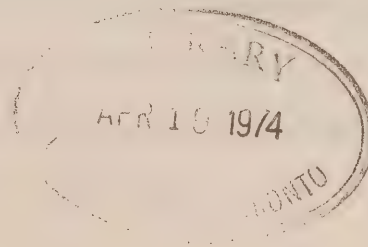
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No. 26

POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

LE 8 MARS 1974
MARCH 8, 1974

Permis de
Publication

L'INVESTITURE DU NOUVEAU PRÉSIDENT DU VÉNÉZUÉLA
INAUGURATION OF NEW PRESIDENT OF VENEZUELA



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES



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No. 27

POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

LE 8 MARS 1974
MARCH 8, 1974

Government
Publications

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L'INVESTITURE DU NOUVEAU PRÉSIDENT DU BRÉSIL

INAUGURATION OF NEW PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, Monsieur Mitchell Sharp, annonce que Monsieur le Sénateur Arthur Laing sera l'envoyé spécial du Gouvernement canadien aux cérémonies qui marqueront l'investiture du nouveau Président du Brésil, S.E. le Général Ernesto Geisel, à Brasilia les 14 et 15 mars, 1974.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announces that the Honourable Arthur Laing, Senator, has been appointed special envoy to represent Canada at the ceremonies of inauguration of new President of Brazil, H.E. General Ernesto Geisel, in Brasilia on March 14 and 15, 1974.

MARCH 13, 1974
LE 13 MARS 1974



CANADA

Communiqué

STATEMENT RELATING TO THE DELIMITATION OF THE
CONTINENTAL SHELF BETWEEN GREENLAND AND CANADA

ACCORD RELATIF À LA DÉLIMITATION DU PLATEAU
CONTINENTAL ENTRE LE GROËNLAND ET LE CANADA



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Governments of Canada and Denmark have exchanged their instruments of ratification to the Agreement concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf between Greenland and the Canadian Arctic islands which was signed in Ottawa, on December 17, 1973, by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honorable Mitchell Sharp, on behalf of Canada, and by the Danish Ambassador to Canada, His Excellency Henning Hjorth-Nielsen, on behalf of the Government of Denmark. The ceremony for the exchange of ratification instruments took place in Copenhagen, Wednesday March 13, in presence of the Canadian Ambassador to Denmark, **Mr.** D.M. Cornett, and the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Honorable O. Guldberg.

Les gouvernements du Canada et du Danemark ont échangé leurs instruments de ratification de l'accord relatif à la délimitation du plateau continental entre le Groënland et les îles de l'Arctique canadien qui avait été signé à Ottawa le 17 décembre 1973 par le secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, **Monsieur** Mitchell Sharp, au nom du Canada, et par l'Ambassadeur du Danemark au Canada, **Monsieur** Henning Hjorth-Nielsen, au nom du gouvernement du Danemark. La cérémonie d'échange d'instruments de ratification s'est déroulée à Copenhague le mercredi 13 mars, en présence de l'Ambassadeur du Canada au Danemark, **Monsieur** D.M. Cornett, et du Ministre des Affaires étrangères du Danemark, **Monsieur** O. Guldberg.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 29

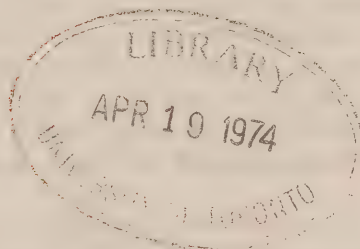
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMEDIATE

March 15, 1974
le 15 mars 1974

Government
Publications

EXHIBITION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS
IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, AUGUST 7 TO NOVEMBER 16

L'EXPOSITION DES DÉCOUVERTES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES
DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE DE CHINE
ENTRE LE 7 AOÛT ET LE 16 NOVEMBRE 1974



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today that an agreement has been signed in Peking between Canada and the People's Republic of China under the terms of which the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, will host an Exhibition of archaeological finds in the People's Republic of China from August 7 to November 16 next. Mr. John Small, the Canadian Ambassador to China, signed the agreement on behalf of the Canadian Government and His Excellency Mr. Yu Chan, Vice Minister, Foreign Affairs, signed on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

During his visit to Peking in August 1972, Mr. Sharp conveyed the long standing interest of the Canadian Government and people in hosting such an exhibition and obtained the agreement in principle of the Chinese Government. This prestigious exhibition has already been shown in Paris and London. It is now in Vienna, and will travel to Stockholm before coming to Canada.

Under the terms of the agreement, the Chinese Committee for the Organization of Exhibitions of Archaeological Finds and the Chinese Exhibition Council of the Royal Ontario Museum are authorized to make the necessary arrangements. The Canadian Government will assume responsibility for the security of the exhibits and in the event of any loss or damage will indemnify the Chinese Government in accordance with the individual valuations of each exhibit. The Royal Ontario Museum will reimburse the Canadian Government for that part of the insurance premium which covers the period it will host the exhibition.

- 30 -

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, M. Mitchell Sharp, a annoncé aujourd'hui qu'un accord a été signé à Pékin entre le Canada et la République populaire de Chine, par lequel le Musée royal d'Ontario à Toronto accueillera l'Exposition des découvertes archéologiques de la République populaire de Chine entre le 7 août et le 16 novembre 1974. M. John Small, ambassadeur canadien en Chine, a signé l'accord pour le gouvernement canadien et Son Excellence M. Yu Chan, Vice-Ministre des Affaires étrangères, l'a signé pour le gouvernement chinois.

Lors de sa visite à Pékin en août 1972, M. Sharp a fait état de l'intérêt de longue date qu'avaient le gouvernement canadien et les Canadiens d'accueillir une telle exposition, et il a obtenu du gouvernement chinois un accord de principe pour ce projet. Cette collection prestigieuses a déjà été exposée à Paris et à Londres. Elle est à présent à Vienne, et ira à Stockholm avant de venir au Canada.

Selon les termes de l'accord, le Comité chinois d'organisation pour les expositions des objets d'art provenant des fouilles et le Comité pour l'exposition chinoise relevant du Musée royal d'Ontario sont chargés des détails de la coordination. Le gouvernement canadien prendra toute la responsabilité de la sécurité des objets d'art et, en cas de perte ou de dommage, indemniser le gouvernement chinois d'après l'évaluation individuelle de chacun des objets. Le Musée royal d'Ontario remboursera le gouvernement des frais d'assurance pour la période pendant laquelle l'exposition sera entre ses mains.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 30

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MARCH 15, 1974

SUBMISSION BY CANADA REGARDING THE SKAGIT VALLEY
TO THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

THE PROPOSED FLOODING OF THE SKAGIT VALLEY

The Government of Canada is of the view that the Canadian portion of the Skagit Valley should not be flooded. This view is reinforced by a unanimous resolution passed by the Canadian House of Commons on November 2, 1973 opposing the flooding. This unanimity of purpose encompasses, of course, all political parties in the Federal Parliament and all regions of the country.

Canada did not object to the proposal to flood the Skagit Valley during the International Joint Commission's (IJC) hearings of 1941, but the circumstances then were very different from those of today. The population of British Columbia was about one-quarter of what it is now; economic development was at a much lower level, and there was little concern about the need to preserve wilderness areas.

Even in 1967, when B.C. signed the compensation agreement with the City of Seattle called for by the IJC's Order of Approval issued in 1942, public awareness of wilderness values was not widespread. But since then there has been a fundamental change. The public attitude towards resources and environment is now one that demands balance and restraint in their development. The Canadian Government questions whether, in view of the fundamental change in social values, the IJC would in fact, approve in 1974 a proposal that would involve flooding the Skagit Valley as it did in 1942.

In Canada, as in other developed countries concern over the scale and extent of development is today accompanied by an equal and sometimes greater concern over the quality of development or, more precisely, the way in which such development may affect the quality of

the environment, and, indeed, the quality of life in the broadest sense. New concepts have emerged that are difficult to quantify in economic terms. For example, what dollar values can be placed on the need to protect natural biological communities, to preserve scenery, to reduce noise, congestion, and the pace of modern urban life?

More readily quantifiable is the growing requirement for open space for outdoor recreation in a natural unspoiled setting by an increasing number of people with more leisure time. These new concerns reflect not only a desire for healthy, pleasant surroundings but also, and more importantly, a scientifically based understanding, as yet imperfect, of the need for caution in activities which affect the interlocking and mutually dependent elements that make up the global ecosystem of which man is a part. Despite the difficulty in quantifying these factors, Governments must take them into account in making decisions which, in terms of their effect on the environment, are irreversible.

It is against this background that the Government of Canada has assessed the importance of leaving the Canadian portion of the Skagit Valley in an essentially natural state. The essential elements of that assessment are derived from an attempt to consider the environmental characteristics of the Valley in a broad Canadian perspective.

Most of the people of British Columbia live in urban centres within 100 miles of the Canada-United States border. British Columbia's largest urban aggregation, which contains over one million people, is

Greater Vancouver in the southwestern corner of British Columbia within a three-hour drive from the Skagit Valley.

For the people living in this large urban centre the Skagit Valley is one of the last remaining unspoiled wilderness areas which is both easily accessible and well-suited to human use. British Columbia has an abundance of lakes but very few streams in flat-bottomed valleys. The province's steep canyons and rugged mountains, while possessing a special beauty and character, provide opportunities for outdoor activity for a very limited number of people.

While conceding the importance of the valley as a recreational resource, those favouring its flooding have argued that the lake which could be created by flooding would be as attractive for recreation as the existing valley. Apart from the effect of the flooding on unique ecological features, and from the fact that B.C., as stated above, already has numerous lakes, this argument fails to recognize that a reservoir regime designed to meet power generation needs will not be operated for the benefit of those using the lake for recreation. The prospect of yet another reservoir simply does not compare with the value of unspoiled wilderness in a highly accessible setting.

It is pertinent to note that, as an earnest of its concern in this matter, the British Columbia Government on October 15, 1973, declared the Canadian portion of the Skagit Valley to be a "recreational area". In announcing this decision the British Columbia Government states "We are committed to fostering recreation facilities near the major concentrations in the province and the firm establishment of

the Skagit as a recreation facility will provide yet another key recreation resource to serve the burgeoning recreation demands in the Lower Mainland."

The attitude of the Government of British Columbia is, of course, of vital importance as under the constitution it is responsible for the geographic area involved. The Government of B.C. has indicated its determined opposition to the proposed flooding of the Skagit Valley.

There are of course numerous private Canadian interests opposed to the flooding many of whom are registered as intervenors before the Federal Power Commission. The Government of Canada hopes it will prove possible for the Commission to hold a hearing in the region of the flooding to facilitate attendance by these interests.

The LJC's 1971 study was necessarily hurried and could well be supplemented by more detailed and comprehensive surveys. Moreover, the terms of reference for the study were restricted and did not allow the Commission to voice an opinion on whether the High Ross Dam project should proceed. Nevertheless, it did reveal that the Valley is ecologically exceptional, if not unique. The Valley lies in an area of transition between the humid coastal and semi-arid interior climates. The resulting mix of plant and animal species is attractive, unusual and of considerable scientific interest. In its report, the LJC recognized this feature of the Valley and stated that "... the valley is uncommon. There may be other locations for each element of the Skagit environment but there are few valleys, if any, which are equivalent to the complete Skagit Valley". It is the destruction of

this unique blend of elements, rather than the effect on this or that specific animal, fish or plant, that would represent the full measure of ecological damage entailed in the flooding of the Valley.

It follows that a small amount of additional hydro power can scarcely have as long-term significance to man as a decision to forgo economically attractive activities for the sake of the natural heritage of generations to come. The Federal Power Commission will wish to bear in mind Principle 4 of the Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment which was strongly endorsed by the Governments of Canada and the United States. This principle states "man has a special responsibility to safeguard and wisely manage the heritage of wildlife and its habitat which are now gravely imperilled by a combination of adverse factors. Nature conservation, including wildlife loss, therefore should receive importance in planning for economic development".

It is therefore fair to ask if decision-makers in 1974 have the right to destroy for all time this unique portion of our environmental heritage. The Government of Canada asserts as a principle of primary concern in the assessment of development projects the requirement to recognize the unique value of natural ecosystems and to seek a reasonable balance in an appropriate time scale between such values and those that flow from man's activities. This matter of principle goes well beyond the Skagit Valley and, of course, transcends the international boundary.

The Government of Canada is heartened that its concerns are

shared by the State of Washington and by the Mayor of Seattle.

At the Stockholm Conference and in various international fora, considerable progress has been and is continuing to be made to fashion an international environmental ethic. In this effort, Canada and the United States, sharing one of the longest boundaries in the world, are leaders. Our hopes for the development of such an ethic, as exemplified by the Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, have been well reflected in our dealings with one another across our common boundary.

There are certain important legal instruments which have a bearing on this relationship, the most significant of which is the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909. However, these instruments are but a part of the environmental relationship which rests primarily on the mutual respect which has historically governed the totality of Canada-United States relations. It is in the light of that tradition and of our shared perception of the importance today of environmental protection, internationally and domestically, that the Government of Canada expresses its confidence that the United States authorities concerned will ensure that there will be no further flooding of the Skagit Valley. Specifically, the Government of Canada expresses the hope that the Federal Power Commission will turn down the application to raise the height of Ross Dam and further flood the Canadian portion of the Skagit Valley.



CANADA

Communiqué

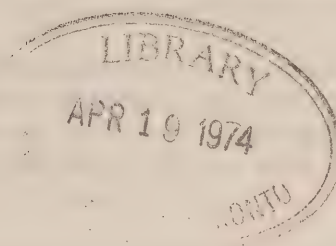
No. 31

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MARCH 15, 1974

Government
Publication

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, today announced the appointment of seven Governors -- four Canadian and three non-Canadian -- to the 21-member Board of Governors of the International Development Research Centre.

The seven Governors are Roger Blais, of Montreal; Peter Green, of Halifax; Ilunga Kabongo, of Zaire; Robert Milne, of Vancouver; Rex Nettleford, of Jamaica; Sir Geoffrey Wilson, of Britain; and William Charles Winegard, of Guelph.

Mr. Nettleford has been a Governor since the Centre was established in 1970, and is being reappointed for a further term. The other six are newcomers to the IDRC Board, whose Chairman is Mr. Louis Rasminsky, former Governor of the Bank of Canada.

The Centre was created by Act of the Canadian Parliament to support research designed to adapt science and technology to the specific needs of the developing countries as determined by them. The Act established the Centre as a public corporation, and provided that its Board of Governors would be appointed by the Canadian Government. It also provided that the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and nine other Governors must be Canadian citizens.

On the Centre's first Board (1970-72) the other 10 Governors were drawn from other countries, including six from developing countries. This practice has been continued through the new appointments.

Governors are appointed for a four-year term, but on the first Board six Governors were appointed for only two years, and another six Governors for three years, to ensure a measure of continuity. New appointments were made in June 1973 to replace the first group to retire under this rotation system.

The Governors of this autonomous corporation meet twice yearly to set the priorities of the Centre and to approve projects, and the next meeting is due to take place in Dakar, Senegal, on March 24 to 26. During the first 3½ years of operation the IDRC Board approved support for more than 150 projects involving grants totalling \$28.6 million.

Some biographical details on the seven governors follow:

Roger Blais, 48, is Director of Research Services at the Polytechnic School of Montreal. He was for five years Chief Development Engineer of the Iron Ore Company of Canada in the Schefferville district and personally discovered the Lance Ridge ore body there. From 1968-70 he was chairman of the study group on earth sciences of the Science Council of Canada.

Peter Green, 33, is a partner in the law firm of Kitz, Matheson, Green, and MacIsaac. He has a law degree from Dalhousie University, and also took a Master's program in Economics, majoring in labour economics and monetary and fiscal policy, at Queen's University. He has been President of the Halifax YMCA and was also chairman of a World-Y-Development committee.

Ilunga Kabongo, 33, is a professor at the National University of Zaire and Vice-Dean of its Faculty of Political and Social Sciences. He took a law degree at Lovanium University in 1964, and a Master's and Ph.D. degrees from the University of California at Berkeley. He has also been a visiting assistant lecturer at the University of Dar-es-Salaam.

Robert Milne, 55, has been head of the Department of Political Science at the University of British Columbia since 1965. Born in Britain, Professor Milne has taught political science and social studies at universities in Britain, New Zealand, the Philippines, the Netherlands and Singapore. During 1974-75, he will be working at the University of Singapore.

Rex Nettleford, 41, is director of the Department of Extra-Mural Studies of the University of the West Indies. He is also cultural advisor of the Prime Minister of Jamaica, and founder of the Jamaica National Dance Theatre. He is a founder-member of the IDRC Board.

Sir Geoffrey Wilson, 63, is at present chairman of Britain's Race Relations Board. A barrister by profession, he has had a distinguished career in several government departments -- the Foreign Office, Cabinet Office and Treasury -- before becoming Deputy Secretary-General (Economic) at the Commonwealth Secretariat in 1970. He has also been a Vice-President of the World Bank.

William Charles Winegard, 49, has been President and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Guelph since 1967. He holds a doctorate in physical metallurgy, and for 16 years was on the staff of the University of Toronto. In 1965 he was a Lecturer at the Australian Institute of Metals.

The continuing members of the IDRC Board of Governors are:

Louis Berlinguet, of Quebec City (Vice-Chairman); W. David Hopper, (President and Chief Executive Officer); Pierre Bauchet, of France; C. Fred Bentley, of Edmonton; Roberto Campos, of Brazil; Sir John Crawford, of Australia; Norman Currie, of Toronto; A.L. Dias, of India; Paul Gérin-Lajoie, of Ottawa (President of the Canadian International Development Agency); Aklilu Habte, of Ethiopia; Archie Micay, of Winnipeg; Theodore Schultz, of the United States; and Dr. Soedjatmoko, of Indonesia.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 32

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
APRIL 24, 1974

Government
Publications

PASSPORT OFFICE CONTINGENCY PLANS
DURING MAIL STRIKE

Canada

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

There are close to 13,000 Canadians, most of them planning for travel to a foreign country in the near future on either business or pleasure whose passports or passport applications are being held up, in one form or another, due to the current postal strike and slowdown.

The Passport Office at Ottawa Headquarters estimates that by tonight (Wednesday) there will be 4,000 passports awaiting mailing to owners. Also delayed are 2,000 letters to applicants to advise them they have made mistakes in their applications or have not included the necessary documentation. There are also approximately 7,000 "Pending" applications which have arrived in the last month or so and concerning which letters have been sent to the applicants requesting further information or documentation.

Fortunately, the Passport Office has opened a number of Regional Offices in major centres in the past three years across the country to help process the growing number of applications from travel-conscious Canadians. These offices are located in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver. There is, of course, an office in Ottawa, too, where personal application may be made.

Where possible, these offices are being used as distribution centres by having processed passports sent there from Ottawa via private despatch and express services. The intended recipients are then advised by telephone or telegram to pick up these passports at the Regional Office.

In other cases, where it is clear that a passport is actually held up in the mail and is needed urgently, "Limited Validity" passports are being issued to cover the emergency period. These are to be returned upon receipt of the regular passport at which time the \$10.00 fee for the "Limited Validity" passport will be refunded.

By these measures it is hoped that as many Canadians as possible will be able to receive their passports quickly in spite of the current postal difficulties. Nevertheless, these measures cannot guarantee delivery of passports to all applicants and unfortunate delays will occur in many cases. Applicants who do not have an urgent requirement for passports at the present time are urged, therefore, to delay application until the current postal difficulties have been settled.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 33
n°

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMEDIATE

April 26, 1974
le 26 avril 1974

NEW PASSPORT OFFICE OPENS IN NORTH YORK

INAUGURATION D'UN BUREAU AUXILIAIRE DES PASSEPORTS À NORTH YORK

Canada

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced the opening today of a regional sub passport office in the Borough of North York to help service the growing demand for passports in the Toronto area.

The Toronto Regional Passport Office opened in February of 1970 and in that first year issued some 45,000 passports. By 1972, the number had risen to 83,000 and by the end of 1973 it totalled 93,500. An estimate for 1974 indicates 106,700 passports will be issued by the Toronto Office -- one of every six in Canada. If the current growth pattern continues, 134,000 passports, valid for five years, will be issued through the same office by 1976. Despite the fact that the regional office was expanded earlier this year, delays are still being experienced by applicants during peak periods. It is expected that the North York sub office will relieve part of this load. An estimated 22,000 passports should be processed through this new office by the end of this year.

The new sub office will occupy 1,000 square feet in the Triumph Tower Building at 1055 Wilson Avenue West, in Downsview. It will have a permanent staff of four, with two examiners being added to the roster during the peak application season. In addition to North York, with a population of over half a million, the new office will also serve Etobicoke (population 290,000) and Scarborough (population 345,000) boroughs.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, monsieur Mitchell Sharp, annonce, aujourd'hui, l'inauguration d'un bureau auxiliaire des passeports dans le district de North York; ce nouveau service a pour objectif d'aider à répondre aux demandes toujours plus nombreuses de passeports dans la région de Toronto.

Le Bureau régional des passeports de Toronto a été inauguré en février 1970 et environ 45,000 passeports ont été émis au cours de sa première année. En 1972, le nombre de passeports émis est passé à 83,000 et, à la fin de 1973, il atteignait 93,500. Selon les prévisions établies pour 1974, le Bureau de Toronto émettra 106,700 passeports -- soit un sur six au Canada. Si la tendance actuelle se poursuit, 134,000 passeports, valables pour cinq ans, seront émis par ce bureau d'ici 1976. En dépit de l'expansion donnée à ce bureau au début de l'année, il arrive encore que des requérants doivent faire la queue et attendre pendant les périodes de pointe. Le bureau auxiliaire de North York devrait remédier à cette situation. On évalue que le nouveau bureau devrait émettre 22,000 passeports d'ici la fin de l'année.

Le nouveau bureau auxiliaire occupera 1,000 pieds carrés de surface dans l'édifice Triumph Tower, 1055, ouest, avenue Wilson, à Downsview. Il aura un effectif permanent de quatre personnes; on y ajoutera deux examinateurs durant la période de pointe. En plus de North York qui a une population de plus d'un demi million, le nouveau bureau desservira aussi les districts d'Etobicoke (290,000 habitants) et de Scarborough (345,000 habitants).



CANADA

Communiqué

NO. 34
n°

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMEDIATE

Government
Publication

APRIL 29, 1974
LE 29 AVRIL 1974

CANADA'S PARTICIPATION AT THE
INTERNATIONAL OCEAN EXPOSITION -- OKINAWA, JAPAN
JULY 20, 1975 TO JANUARY 18, 1976

LA PARTICIPATION DU CANADA
À L'EXPOSITION OCÉANIQUE INTERNATIONALE À OKINAWA AU JAPON
DU 20 JUILLET 1975 AU 18 JANVIER 1976

Canada

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, is pleased to announce that Canada will participate at the International Ocean Exposition which will be held in Okinawa, Japan, from July 20, 1975 to January 18, 1976.

This will be the first World Exhibition to deal specifically with the ocean. Canada, with the longest coastline in the world and the largest continental shelf, has a particular interest and expertise in the theme of Expo '75.

The decision to participate also reflects the increasingly close and friendly relations that exist between Canada and the host nation, Japan.

The Department of External Affairs will be joined by the Departments of Industry, Trade and Commerce and The Environment and the Ministry of State for Science and Technology, in planning the Canadian participation at the 1975 International Ocean Exposition.

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Le secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, M. Mitchell Sharp, est heureux d'annoncer que le Canada participera à l'Exposition océanique internationale qui aura lieu à Okinawa, au Japon du 20 juillet 1975 au 18 janvier 1976.

C'est la première exposition mondiale qui ait trait spécifiquement aux océans. Le Canada, qui possède le littoral le plus long et le plateau continental le plus étendu du monde possède dans ce domaine des connaissances techniques particulières et est vraiment intéressé par le thème d'Expo 75.

La décision de participer témoigne aussi des relations de plus en plus étroites et amicales qui existent entre le Canada et le pays hôte de l'Exposition, le Japon.

Le ministère des Affaires extérieures collaborera avec le ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce, le ministère de l'Environnement et le ministère d'Etat aux Sciences et à la Technologie dans l'organisation de la participation canadienne à l'Exposition océanique internationale de 1975.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 35
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

MAY 3, 1974
LE 4 MAI 1974

VISIT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS TO POLAND

VISITE DU SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT AUX AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES EN POLAGNE

Canada

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Hon. Mitchell Sharp, will pay an official visit to Poland from May 22 to 25 at the invitation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic, H.E. Stefan Olszowski. Mr. Sharp will be returning the visit of H.E. Stefan Jedrychowski, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Poland, who visited Canada in October, 1970. During the visit Mr. Sharp will have talks with Foreign Minister Olszowski and senior Polish officials on bilateral matters as well as on international questions of mutual interest.

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Le secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, Monsieur Mitchell Sharp, se rendra en visite officielle en Pologne du 22 au 25 mai prochain, à l'invitation du ministère des Affaires étrangères de la République populaire de Pologne, S.E. M. Stefan Olszowski. La visite de M. Sharp répond à celle que S.E. M. Stefan Jedrychowski, alors ministre des Affaires étrangères de la Pologne, avait faite au Canada en octobre 1970. Au cours de sa visite, M. Sharp aura des entretiens avec le ministre des Affaires étrangères, M. Olszowski, et de hauts fonctionnaires polonais, sur des questions bilatérales ainsi que sur les questions internationales d'intérêt commun.



CANADA

Communiqué

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No. 36

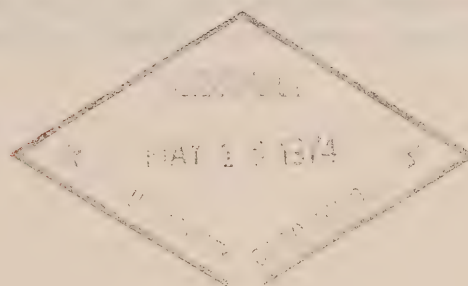
Government
Publications

POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

LE 9 MAI 1974
MAY 9, 1974

DÉLÉGATION DU CANADA PRÈS LA CISC AU LAOS:
RETRAIT DE VIENTIANE

CANADIAN DELEGATION TO THE ICSC IN LAOS:
WITHDRAWAL FROM VIENTIANE



Canada

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures,
Monsieur Mitchell Sharp, a annoncé aujourd'hui que le 8 mai le gouvernement canadien avait informé les gouvernements intéressés du retrait de Vientiane le 15 juin prochain de la délégation du Canada près la Commission internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle au Laos. Le Canada n'en demeure pas moins membre de la Commission qui fut mise sur pied en 1962 afin de surveiller le cessez-le-feu au Laos. La délégation canadienne pourrait retourner au Laos si sa présence était à nouveau requise aux termes des Accords de Genève de 1962. Monsieur Sharp a aussi annoncé que le Canada avait saisi le nouveau gouvernement laotien de la question de l'établissement de relations diplomatiques entre le Canada et le Royaume du Laos.

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The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today that on May 8 the Canadian Government had informed interested Governments that the Canadian delegation to the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos would be withdrawn from Vientiane on June 15. Canada, however, remains a member of the Commission which was formed in 1962 to supervise the ceasefire in Laos and the Canadian delegation could return to Laos should its presence be required again under the terms of the 1962 Agreement. Mr. Sharp also announced that Canada had raised with the new Laotian government the matter of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Canada and the Kingdom of Laos.



CANADA

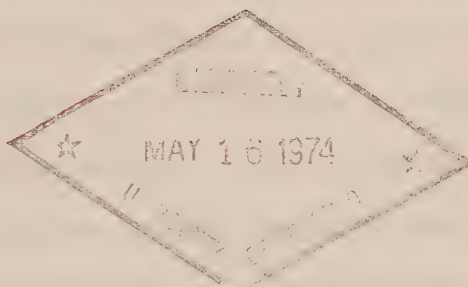
Communiqué

No. 37

Government
Publications

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MAY 8, 1974

AGREEMENT ON CINEMATOGRAPHIC EXCHANGES
BETWEEN CANADA AND FRANCE



Canada

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announces that a new Agreement concerning films and film-productions between Canada and France was signed in Ottawa on Wednesday, May 8, 1974, by His Excellency Jacques Viot, Ambassador of France in Canada, and by himself. It replaces the one signed in Montreal on October 11, 1963.

The new Agreement aims at the increase of cinematographic relations with France and its main objective is to foster film coproduction. It enables a producer who wishes to go into a joint venture with a French coproducer to seek the assistance of the Canadian Film Development Corporation. A coproduction produced within the provisions of the Agreement fully benefits from all the advantages granted in each country to the cinematographic industry, for example, assistance to production. The two Governments grant the producers important advantages with regard to the temporary entry on its territory of the personnel and of the cinematographic equipment used for the filming of a coproduction.

The new Agreement recognizes the principle of the sharing of receipts in proportion to the investments. The share of the coproducer of each of the two countries may vary between 20 and 80 per cent for each film. Moreover, one of the provisions of the Agreement mentions that

a French version of a film produced only in English must necessarily be made, either in Canada or in France.

Incidentally, any film in which there is a majority Canadian participation must be produced by a Canadian director or by a landed immigrant with more than one year's residence in Canada.

Finally, a global balance must be achieved with regard to the participation of artists, technicians and to the use of technical facilities (studios and laboratories).

The provisions of the new Agreement should ensure a better distribution of films and encourage exchanges between script-writers, producers and actors.



CANADA

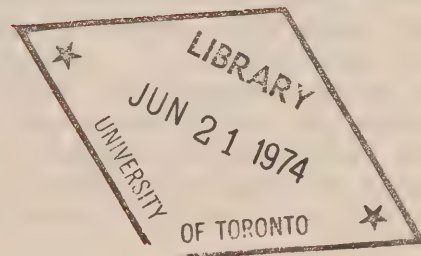
Communiqué

No. 38

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MAY 23, 1974

Government
Publication

FILM ON CONSULAR ASSISTANCE



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs has just released a film entitled "In Distress" concerning consular assistance for Canadians. The safety and welfare of Canadian citizens travelling or living abroad is a matter of concern to the Department and, through its consular offices abroad, the Department provides assistance to Canadians who encounter difficulties abroad. There are over two million valid Canadian passports in circulation, and it is anticipated that another half million will be issued this year. Thus, about one out of every ten Canadian citizens has made preparations for a foreign journey. Proportionately, Canadians are possibly foremost among travellers, perhaps because they are accustomed to travel great distances in Canada and perhaps because of the varied national origins of the Canadian population. Such international travel by Canadians is to be welcomed because it increases international perspectives and mutual international understanding which is an essential element in maintaining peaceful relations among states.

This year tens of thousands of Canadians will be travelling to many countries all over the world enriching their lives by the experience. Inevitably, however, some will encounter difficulties because of passports or money lost or stolen, because of sickness or injury, or for some other reason. Consular officers in Canadian Embassies, High Commissions and Consulates abroad are there to help them in these difficulties. Sometimes family and friends have urgent need to contact Canadians travelling abroad and if such travellers register with our offices abroad they can be located more quickly in such emergencies.

Some Canadians will find themselves in difficulty with the laws and regulations of the countries they are visiting. Canadian consular offices abroad can help Canadians in these difficulties also, but there are limits to what they can do, because Canadians are subject to the laws and regulations of the countries they visit, even though such laws are often quite different from those in Canada. Many such situations and all their attendant embarrassment and heartaches could be avoided, however, by travelling Canadians if they informed themselves more fully about the countries they plan to visit before leaving Canada. In this connection, the Department has prepared a short film entitled "In Distress" which is now available as a public service for showing on television and to audiences in schools, social groups and theatres. The situations it describes are actual and involve real people; its message is straightforward and simple -- "When you are in distress abroad help is available, but don't put yourself beyond help!"

It is hoped as many Canadians as possible, before they embark on their travels, will be able to see this film and profit from it.

Television stations, schools, groups, theatres, etc., which are interested in showing this film should contact the Film and T.V. Section of the Information Division of the Department of External Affairs: (613) 992-7218.



CANADA

Communiqué

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMEDIATE

April 23, 1974
le 23 avril 1974

384

THE SECOND STUDENTS COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE
APRIL 25 - 26, 1974

LA DEUXIÈME CONFÉRENCE DES ÉTUDIANTS DU COMMONWEALTH
LES 25 ET 26 AVRIL 1974

Canada
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The second Students Commonwealth Conference will take place in the Government Conference Centre in Ottawa on Thursday, April 25 and Friday, April 26. The Conference, organized by the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Commonwealth Society of Canada and sponsored by the Department of External Affairs, will involve 66 senior students from some 25 Ottawa and area high schools. The students will participate in a series of workshops, lectures and panel discussions to consider problems of trade and economic and social development in the Commonwealth. The highlight of the Student Conference will be a model Heads of Government Meeting, based on last year's Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Ottawa, with students representing each of the 33 member countries.

The Student Conference is a result of the successful conference organized by the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Commonwealth Society last year. The first of its kind to be held in the Commonwealth, it drew active and intensive participation by students and generated a continuing interest on the part of local high schools.

Further information can be obtained from the chairman of the organizing committee, Mr. F.J. Neal, Head of the History Department at Sir Robert Borden High School (829-5320), Dr. David Farr of Carleton University's Department of History (231-6700) or from the Commonwealth Institutions Division of the Department of External Affairs (992-2756, 992-6356).

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La deuxième Conférence des étudiants du Commonwealth aura lieu au Centre des Conférences du Gouvernement à Ottawa, les jeudi 25 et vendredi 26 avril prochains. La Conférence, organisée par la section d'Ottawa de la Société royale du Commonwealth du Canada et commanditée par le ministère des Affaires extérieures, réunira 66 étudiants de dernière année de quelque 25 écoles secondaires d'Ottawa et de la région. Les étudiants participeront à une série d'ateliers, de conférences et de panels de discussion sur les problèmes entourant le commerce et le développement économique et social au sein du Commonwealth. Le point culminant de la Conférence des étudiants consistera en une "réunion des chefs d'Etat" basée sur la Conférence des chefs d'Etat du Commonwealth tenue l'an dernier à Ottawa et comportant la participation d'étudiants représentant chacun des 33 pays membres.

La Conférence des étudiants fait suite au succès de la conférence organisée l'an dernier par la section d'Ottawa de la Société royale du Commonwealth. Première du genre à se tenir dans le Commonwealth, celle-ci avait attiré la participation active des étudiants et soulevé un intérêt qui ne s'est pas démenti dans les écoles secondaires locales.

On peut obtenir de plus amples informations du président du comité d'organisation, M. F.J. Neal, Chef du Département d'histoire à l'école secondaire Sir Robert Borden (829-5320), du Dr David Farr, du Département d'histoire de l'Université Carleton (231-6700) ou de la Direction des institutions du Commonwealth du ministère des Affaires extérieures (992-2756, 992-6356).



CANADA

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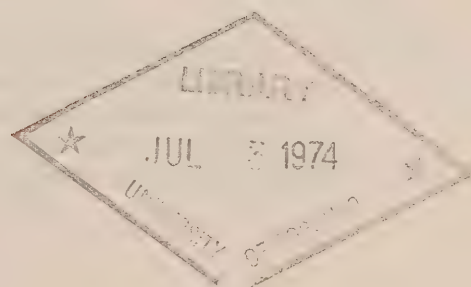
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMEDIATE

JUNE 7, 1974
LE 7 JUIN 1974

EXTENDED CANADIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE
UNITED NATIONS FORCE IN CYPRUS

EXTENSION DE LA PARTICIPATION CANADIENNE
À LA FORCE DES NATIONS UNIES CHARGÉE DU MAINTIEN DE LA PAIX À CHYPRE



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today that the government has extended Canadian participation in the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for a further period of six months. He noted that in the absence of any military deconfrontation or significant progress in negotiating a lasting settlement there was a continuing requirement for a UN presence if inter-communal violence is to be avoided.

The Force is composed of personnel from Australia, Austria, Britain, Denmark, Finland, and Sweden as well as Canada. Canada provides the second largest contingent. The Canadian unit currently serving in Cyprus is number one Commando Group of the Canadian Airborne Regiment which is normally stationed at Edmonton.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, Monsieur Mitchell Sharp, annonce aujourd'hui que le Gouvernement a prolongé la durée de la participation canadienne à la Force des Nations Unies chargée du maintien de la paix à Chypre (UNFICYP) pour une nouvelle période de six mois. Il a expliqué que faute de "deconfrontation" militaire de part et d'autre ou de progrès important dans les négociations d'un règlement durable, la présence des Nations Unies continuait d'être requise afin d'éviter les actes de violence entre les communautés en cause.

La Force se compose d'effectifs de l'Australie, de l'Autriche, de la Grande-Bretagne, du Danemark, de la Finlande et de la Suède ainsi que du Canada. Le contingent canadien est le deuxième en importance. L'unité canadienne servant actuellement à Chypre est le 1^{er} Groupe de commandos du Régiment aéroporté canadien qui tient normalement garnison à Edmonton.



CANADA

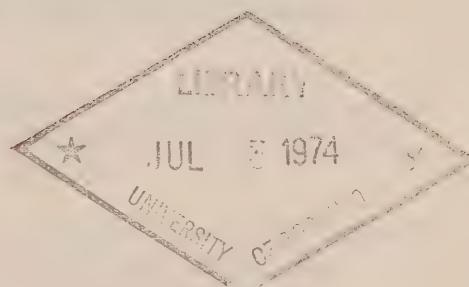
Communiqué

No. 40

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JUNE 10, 1974

Government
Publications

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS POSTINGS



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs has announced the following postings which will take effect in the coming months.

Mr. Léopold Henri Amyot, at present Director of Federal-Provincial Coordination Division, Department of External Affairs, will become Ambassador to Lebanon, Iraq and Jordan, succeeding Mr. Jacques Gignac, who will become Ambassador in Tunis.

Mr. Marc Baudouin, at present Vice-President, Special Programmes, Canadian International Development Agency, will become the first resident Canadian Ambassador to Morocco.

Mr. Robert Parke Cameron, at present Director General, Bureau of Defence and Arms Control Affairs, Department of External Affairs, will become Ambassador to Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Romania, succeeding Mr. R. L. Rogers, who will return to Ottawa.

Mr. Merrill Gusten Clark, at present Director General, Foreign Service, Department of Manpower and Immigration, will become Commissioner in Hong Kong, succeeding Mr. R. L. Wales, who has returned to Ottawa.

Mr. Wilmer James Collett, now Minister (Commercial) at the Embassy, Rome, will become Consul General at Chicago, succeeding Mr. J. Timmerman, who is returning to Ottawa.

Mr. André Joseph Gilles Couvrette, at present Director, Middle Eastern Division, Department of External Affairs, will become Ambassador to Senegal, succeeding Mr. R. Grenier, who will return to Ottawa.

Mr. Pierre Dumas, now Consul General at Bordeaux, France, will become Ambassador to Czechoslovakia and Hungary, succeeding Mr. M. H. Wershof, who is retiring from the Department of External Affairs.

Mr. Jacques Gignac, now Ambassador in Beirut, Lebanon, will become Ambassador to Tunisia, succeeding Mr. Henri Gaudefroy, who is retiring from the Canadian International Development Agency.

Mr. Donald Hunter Gilchrist, at present General Director, Office of International Special Projects, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, will become Consul General at Los Angeles, succeeding Mr. J. G. McEntyre, who has returned to Ottawa.

Mr. Clive Edward Glover, now Counsellor at the High Commission, London, will become High Commissioner to New Zealand, Tonga, and Western Samoa, succeeding Mr. J. A. Dougan, who is returning to Ottawa.

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Mr. Peter Arthur Edward Johnston, now Minister at the Embassy, Tokyo, will become Ambassador to Indonesia, succeeding Mr. W. T. Delworth, who will return to Ottawa.

Mr. Henry Alan Lawless, at present Correspondence Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office, will become Consul General at Bordeaux, succeeding Mr. Pierre Dumas, who is to be Ambassador in Prague.

Mr. Keith William MacLellan, at present Director, United States of America Division, Department of External Affairs, will become Ambassador to Pakistan and Afghanistan, succeeding Mr. J. G. Hadwen, who is returning to Ottawa.

Mr. Angus James Matheson, now Counsellor at the Permanent Mission to the United Nations, New York, will become High Commissioner to Trinidad and Tobago, succeeding Mr. D. C. Reece, whose next posting will be announced later.

Mr. Jean Marcel Touchette, at present Director, Western European Division, Department of External Affairs, will become Ambassador to Egypt, succeeding Mr. D. Stansfield, whose next posting will be announced later.

Mr. Kenneth Bryce Williamson, now Minister at the Embassy, Washington, will become Ambassador to Turkey, succeeding Mr. G.F.G. Hughes, who is returning to Ottawa.



CANADA

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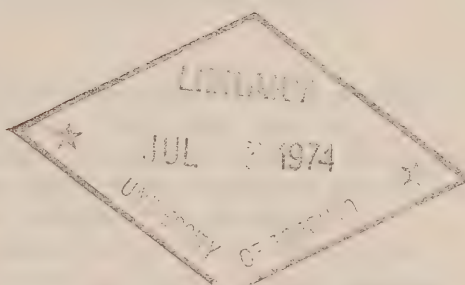
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

JUNE 17, 1974
LE 17 JUIN 1974

SIGNATURE OF THE NEW AGREEMENT OF AIR SERVICES
THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS AND CANADA

SIGNATURE D'UN NOUVEL ACCORD SUR LES SERVICES AÉRIENS
ENTRE LE ROYAUME DES PAYS-BAS ET LE CANADA



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Excellency Mr. Max van der Stoep, signed today a new Agreement on Air Transport between Canada and the Kingdom of the Netherlands. This agreement was approved by the Canadian Government on April 25.

As a result of this agreement, the Dutch designated carrier will be able to operate services to Toronto for the first time. The two following routes have been agreed for KLM (the Royal Dutch Airlines): 1. the Netherlands--Montreal (without the right to emplane new passengers from Montreal to the following points mentioned) -- New York -- Houston -- Mexico and vice versa. 2. the Netherlands -- Montreal and (or) Toronto and vice versa. For its part, CP Air may operate services from any point or points in Canadian territory, to Amsterdam and other supplementary points beyond, with the right to carry Amsterdam originating passengers to these points beyond.

The Agreement provides also for the establishment, when the volume of traffic permits, of two routes between Canada and the Netherlands-Antilles of which one will be operated by Air Canada and the other by ALM (the Dutch Antillean airlines).

This new agreement will result in an improvement in passenger and freight services between Canada and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and, thus, contribute to further strengthen the close and friendly relations which already exist between them.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, M. Mitchell Sharp, et Son Excellence M. Max van der Stoep, Ministre des Affaires étrangères du Royaume des Pays-Bas, ont signé aujourd'hui un nouvel accord sur les services aériens entre le Royaume des Pays-Bas et le Canada. Cet accord avait été ratifié le 25 avril dernier par le gouvernement canadien.

En vertu de cet accord, le transporteur néerlandais désigné pourra desservir Toronto pour la première fois. Les deux routes suivantes ont été accordées à KLM (Les lignes aériennes royales néerlandaises): 1. les Pays-Bas: Montréal (sans droit de prendre de nouveaux passagers à Montréal pour les points qui suivent) -- New York -- Houston -- Mexico et vice versa. 2. les Pays-Bas: Montréal et (ou) Toronto et vice versa. La compagnie aérienne CP Air, pour sa part, pourra desservir, à partir de tout point ou points en territoire canadien, Amsterdam et des points supplémentaires au-delà, avec droit d'embarquement de nouveaux passagers à son escale aux Pays-Bas.

L'accord prévoit également l'établissement, lorsque justifié par le trafic, de deux routes entre le Canada et les Antilles néerlandaises, l'une qui sera desservie par Air Canada et l'autre par ALM (Les lignes aériennes des Antilles néerlandaises).

Ce nouvel accord permettra d'améliorer les services actuellement offerts aux voyageurs, et facilitera également le transport des marchandises entre les deux pays. Il marque un important progrès dans le resserrement des liens multiples qui unissent déjà depuis longtemps, dans tant de domaines, le Canada et les Pays-Bas.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 42
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Government
Publications

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

JUNE 17, 1974
LE 17 JUIN 1974

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS POSTINGS

AFFECTATIONS À L'ÉTRANGER
DU MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs announces the following postings which will take effect in the coming months:

Mr. John Ryerson Maybee, at present Director General, Bureau of Consular Affairs, Department of External Affairs, will become High Commissioner to India and Ambassador to Nepal, succeeding Mr. B. M. Williams, who has returned to Ottawa.

Mr. David Chalmer Reece, now High Commissioner in Port of Spain (Trinidad and Tobago), will become High Commissioner to Ghana, succeeding Mr. Noble Power, who will return to Ottawa.

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Le Ministère des Affaires extérieures annonce les affectations suivantes qui prendront effet dans les prochains mois.

M. John Ryerson Maybee, actuellement Directeur général du Bureau des Affaires consulaires au Ministère des Affaires extérieures, deviendra Haut Commissaire en Inde et Ambassadeur au Népal. Il succède à M. B.M. Williams qui est rentré à Ottawa.

M. David Chalmer Reece, maintenant Haut Commissaire à Port of Spain (Trinité et Tobago) deviendra Haut Commissaire au Ghana. Il succède à M. Noble Power, qui rentre à Ottawa.



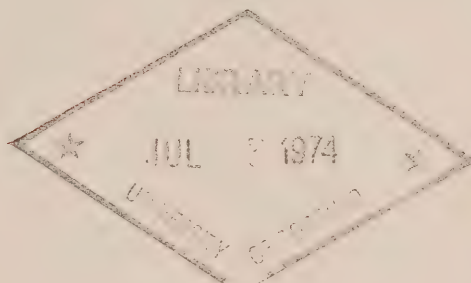
Communiqué

No. 43

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JUNE 20, 1974

Governing
Publication

CANADA/U.S.A. OIL SPILLS CONTINGENCY PLAN



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today that Canada and the United States, culminating discussions that have been underway for some time, have exchanged diplomatic Notes concerning the establishment of a joint Canada/United States Marine Contingency Plan for spills of oil and other noxious substances.

The exchange of Notes constitutes an agreement between Canada and the United States that a joint Canada/United States Marine Contingency Plan shall be promulgated by the Canadian Ministry of Transport and the United States Coast Guard and shall be maintained in force to co-ordinate responses to significant pollution threats to waters of mutual interest. The waters to be covered in the joint contingency plan include the Great Lakes, and waters off the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. The Plan will be applicable in Juan de Fuca and Rosario Straits among others.

It will be the responsibility of the Canadian Ministry of Transport and the United States Coast Guard to administer and maintain the Plan as promulgated or as amended from time to time. An exchange of Notes constituting this agreement was signed by the Honourable Mitchell Sharp on behalf of Canada and by His Excellency William J. Porter, United States Ambassador to Canada, on behalf of the United States.

Mr. Sharp welcomed the signing of this agreement as a positive step to establishing co-operative action to minimize threats to Canadian and United States' waters and coastlines posed by accidental spills of oil and other pollutants. The contingency plan itself, will provide for co-operation with respect to the use of equipment and for co-ordination of personnel in responding to any accidents that may occur in the waters affected by the Plan.

The Oil Spills Contingency Plan is to be signed and promulgated by the Commandant of the United States Coast Guard and the Administrator, Canadian Marine Transportation Administration, Ministry of Transport, on Thursday, June 20.



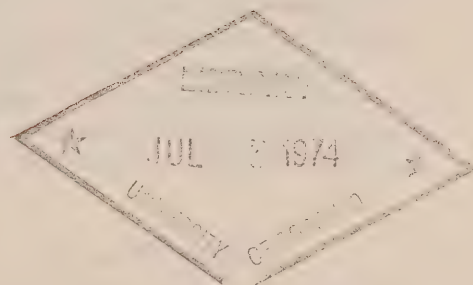
CANADA

Communiqué

No. 44

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE ^{Government}
JUNE 19, 1974 ^{Publications}

NATO SCIENCE COMMITTEE TO MEET IN OTTAWA



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

1974 marks the 25th anniversary of the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty. The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, and the Minister of State for Science and Technology, the Honourable Jeanne Sauvé, announced today that during this 25th anniversary year, Canada will host a meeting of the NATO Science Committee to take place in Ottawa, September 24-26.

In looking back over the past 25 years, one is struck by the profound changes that have taken place in the Alliance and by the capacity it has demonstrated to respond to new tasks and challenges. The late Lester B. Pearson attached considerable importance to Article II of the North Atlantic Treaty which emphasizes the desirability of co-operation among Alliance members in fields outside the traditional politico-military sphere. In 1956, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Gaetano Martino of Italy and Mr. Halvard Lange of Norway were given the task of exploring the possibilities for non-military co-operation among NATO member countries.

This three-man study group, later to be known as the "Three Wise Men", pointed out that "one area of special importance to the Atlantic Community is that of science and technology". As a result of the group's recommendations, NATO established a task force which suggested a permanent NATO Science Committee and the appointment of a science adviser to the Secretary General.

The Science Committee is comprised of national delegates highly qualified to speak authoritatively on science policy. The Committee is chaired by the Assistant Secretary General for Science and Environmental Affairs, who, with the aid of a small scientific staff, is responsible for implementing the Committee's decisions, administering various science programmes and advising the NATO Secretary General on scientific matters.

NATO's science activities consist of two sets of programmes; General and Special Science Programmes with a total annual budget of about \$6,000,000.

The General Science Programmes are designed to stimulate the international exchange of scientific information, the key to effective co-operation. They include the awarding of science fellowships and research grants and the funding of advanced study institutes. Science fellowships encourage the exchange of post-graduate and post-doctoral students in both pure and applied sciences. The research grants offer financial support for ongoing research projects requiring international collaboration. The advanced study institutes, a series of high-level scientific seminars about 50 of which are held each year, bring scientists from many countries together to study a particular subject.

The Special Science Programmes support a series of topical short-term studies in applied science on subjects as diverse as oceanography, meteorology, the environment and the social sciences.

These programmes are continually reassessed both in relation to NATO's other activities and to new developments in international and national support for scientific work. Although specific activities supported by the Committee have changed over the years, NATO continues to base its science programme on the premise that member countries share certain scientific and technological interests that can be advanced through

international co-operation. With its belief in the universality of science, the Committee has also been a forerunner in the field of East/West co-operation and scientists from some Eastern European countries have participated in NATO science activities.

Canada has been a major contributor to NATO science activities both in the tri-annual meetings of the Committee and in most of its specialized sub-committees. The fact that a Canadian expert sits on each of the seven Special Programme Panels indicates the high regard in which Canadian scientists are held among their colleagues from other NATO countries.

Activities of NATO bodies such as the Science Committee indicate that NATO is making a regular contribution to the search for solutions to problems in the fields of science and the environment, that affect the well-being of all its members.



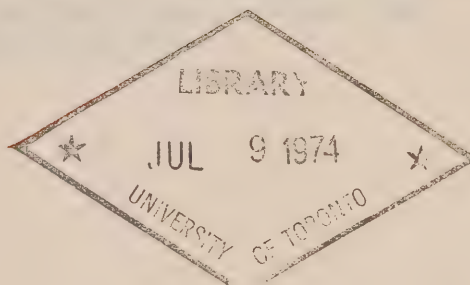
CANADA

Communiqué

No. 45

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JUNE 20, 1974

LAW OF THE SEA CONFERENCE



Canada

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, will be heading the Canadian delegation to the second session of the Law of the Sea Conference which is to take place in Caracas from June 20 to August 29, 1974. The Minister of the Environment, the Honourable Jack Davis, and the Minister of Regional Economic Expansion, the Honourable Donald Jamieson, will be alternate heads. The Canadian delegation will also comprise officials of the Departments of External Affairs; Energy, Mines and Resources; Environment; Indian and Northern Affairs; Justice; National Defence; the Ministry of State for Science and Technology; and the Ministry of Transport. In addition, the delegation will include officials of the provinces and the fisheries, oil, mineral and shipping industries and the fishermen's unions.

The Law of the Sea Conference held a first session in New York from December 3 to 14, 1973, in order to settle a number of organizational and procedural questions: election of the President and the other members of the Bureau; setting-up of committees of the whole and of a drafting committee; and adoption of the rules of procedure. It was in the course of this session that the Canadian representative, Ambassador J. A. Beesley, was elected to fill the important post of chairman of the drafting committee.

During the first week of the Caracas session, the Conference will conclude its examination of the rules of procedure, which it began but did not complete at its December meeting. Then the Conference will take up the many substantive issues in its three committees of the whole. A first committee will devise a legal regime for the international seabed area and will determine the powers and functions of the International Seabed Authority. The second committee will concentrate on the more traditional issues of the Law of the Sea, such as the territorial sea, the continental shelf, high seas, fisheries, archipelagoes, international straits and islands. The subject of scientific research on the oceans and preservation of the marine environment will be taken up in the third committee.

If the delegates are unable to conclude a comprehensive and viable agreement on the Law of the Sea by the end of the Caracas session, the Conference will meet again at a further session in 1975.



CANADA

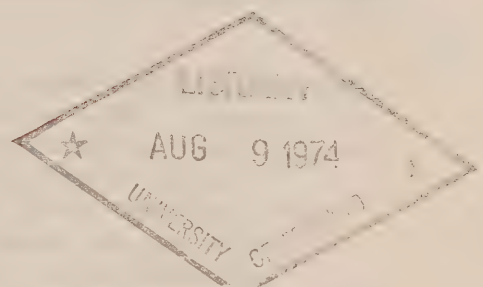
Communiqué

No. 46

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE ^{Government Publications}

July 25, 1974

CANADIAN ANSWER TO THE
SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS
CONCERNING THE INCREASE OF THE
CANADIAN CONTINGENT IN CYPRUS



Canada

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs



Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures

Canada

Dear Mr. Secretary General,

In response to your request of July 22, I am pleased to be able to inform you that the Canadian Government has today decided to augment the size of the Canadian Contingent to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus.

While the precise details of the size and nature of the augmentation are still being worked out, it is the intention of the Canadian military authorities to bring the Canadian Contingent up to the size and capability of an infantry battalion. This would involve an increase from the Contingent's present size of 486 men to approximately 950. It is anticipated that the airlift of the augmentation force to Cyprus can begin within 96 hours.

The Canadian Government has asked that in transmitting this decision to you I make clear that the augmentation is to be considered a temporary measure which will be reviewed when the current mandate of the Force is reviewed prior to its expiry on December 15, 1974. I have also been instructed to ask you to obtain assurances that the augmentation of the United Nations Force in general and the Canadian Contingent in particular is acceptable to the parties directly concerned in Cyprus.

We understand it is proposed that the augmented Force operate under the mandate provided to the original Force in 1964. However, it is clear that as a result of recent developments in Cyprus the circumstances there have changed substantially. These changes will necessarily have implications for the roles and tasks that the Force as a whole and the Canadian Contingent in particular are asked to carry out in the period ahead and it is the hope of the Canadian authorities that the necessary clarification can be obtained as quickly as possible. In fact there are a number of aspects of the new situation that will need to be kept under review and it is our hope that this might be achieved by regular meetings between you and your staff and representatives of force contributors.

Yours sincerely,

Mitchell Sharp



CANADA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

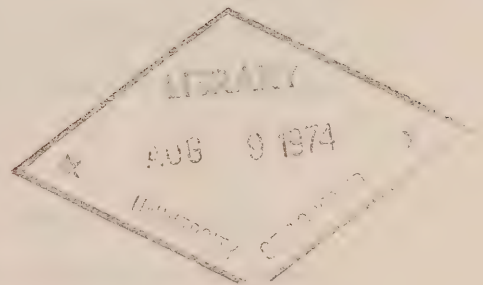
No. 47

July 30, 1974

Government
Publications

Communiqué

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH FESTIVAL



Canada.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The External Affairs Department, the Secretary of State Department and the Department of National Health and Welfare released details today on the nature and scope of Canadian participation in the cultural and sports events of the International Youth Festival, to be held in Quebec City on August 13-24, 1974. Canadian participation in the Festival has been made possible through the joint efforts of these three departments and the provincial authorities concerned.

The Festival, created by the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation, will be attended by over 2,000 young people from 25 French-speaking countries. Canada is the first country to host this event, which is being organized through close co-operation between the federal government and the government of Quebec, which takes part in the institutions, activities and programs of the Agency. Active support has also been given by the governments of New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba, which also participate in Canadian delegations to meetings of Agency organizations.

Material organization of the Festival has been entrusted to the Festival's Société d'Accueil, a private non-profit company set up in June 1973 and financed by contributions of \$900,000 from the federal government and \$500,000 from the government of Quebec.

This is an original event, intended to bring out the unique characteristics of all the French-speaking member countries of the Agency, and it will strive to illustrate the wealth and diversity of each country's culture. It will provide a meeting-ground for youth of different cultures who have in common the use of the French language. The Festival will include both sports and cultural activities; though distinct, these two programs are complementary because of the common spirit which pervades them.

The cultural activities will be original in that in addition to the usual exhibitions and presentations, young artists will be given the opportunity to create new works, inspired by group research and solidarity, in a number of forms of artistic expression. Thus eight workshops (woodwork,

metalwork, wickerwork, pottery, weaving, painting, engraving and sculpture) will be set up to enable artists from different countries to produce group works. Troupes from each country will lend unique colour to the theatrical presentations. Poetry, music, cinema and the environment will also be featured on the program.

For the sports activities, the organizers have tried to integrate the events into the cultural context. The Festival will present traditional games which are not normally included in international sporting meets. Thus in addition to such Olympic categories as track and field and volleyball, games played in various regions are on the program. The African countries will demonstrate such sports as wrestling in the style of Casamance and Tchad, the dance of the waders, and throwing spears at mobile targets. Canada has chosen a lacrosse demonstration as its contribution. Furthermore, the Canadian Track and Field Association will select the 22 participants in the approximately twenty events chosen by the Société d'Accueil. The sports contingent of the Canadian delegation will total 145 persons. These participants are now being trained in preparation for this great first in the world of youth.

The list of the official delegation is attached.

CANADA

Head of delegation: Jean-Guy Gagnon

Quebec - participating government

MC: (to be communicated)

1) Cultural sector

Martine Gruber (weaving)

Yves Forest (pottery)

Michel Bouchard (cinema)

Richard & Marie-Claire Séguin (singing)

Groupe Nouvel'Aire (17 participants) (national performance)

Jean-Claude Marsan (environment)

Pierre Bourgault (sculpture)

. Michel Gros Louis (braiding)

Groupe Sloche (5 participants) (music)

Yves Maltais (video)

Pierre Morency (poetry)

René Massicotte (theatre)

2) Sports sector

a) Traditional games

- lacrosse team
(15 participants)

b) Other sports

- volleyball team
(9 participants)

- parachuting
(2 participants)

- *Les espoirs*
2 participants

New Brunswick

1) Cultural sector

Thérèse Thériault (pottery)

Marie Hélène Alain (stone sculpture)

Raymond Leblanc (poetry)

Gilles Claude Thériault (dramatic art)

Louis Lapierre (man and the environment)

Calixte Duguay (national performance)
 Donat Lacroix (national performance)
 Rose-Lynde Cormier Blanchard (national performance)
 Renée Robichaud Lanteigne (national performance)
 Raoul Roy (national performance)
 Robert Losier (national performance)
 Richard Caissy (national performance)

2) Sports sector

a) Traditional games

- lacrosse team
 (15 participants)

b) Other sports

- volleyball team
 (9 participants)
 - parachuting
 2 participants

Ontario

1) Cultural sector

Michel Noreau (painting)
 Robert Paquette (music)
 Claude Belcour (music)
 Pierre Germain (music)
 Donald Laframboise (music)
 George André Prud'homme (cinema)
 Jean-Pierre Belan (documentary film)
 Richard Casavant (poetry)
 Francine McGee (poetry)
 Louise Nolan (dramatic art)
 5 Théâtre Boussole (national performance)
 André Alie
 Jocelyne Bangs
 Pierre Beaulne
 Paulette Léger
 Bernard Martineau

2) Sports sector

a) Traditional games

- lacrosse team
 (15 participants)

b) Other sports

- volleyball team
 (9 participants)
- parachuting
 2 participants

Manitoba1) Cultural sector

Denis Lafrenière (pottery)

Suzanne Gauthier (painting/drawing)

Marcel Gosselin (modern sculpture)

Louis Dubé (music)

François Savoie (music)

Gérald Paquin (national performance)

Jean Gérald (national performance)

2) Sports sector

a) Traditional games

- lacrosse team
 (15 participants)

b) Other sports

- volleyball team
 (9 participants)
- parachuting
 2 participants

The National Track and Field Team will be chosen later by the Canadian Track and Field Federation. This national team will participate in all the track and field competitions to be held during the Festival.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 48
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMEDIATE

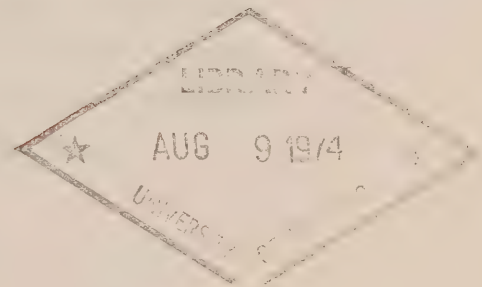
Governme
Publicatio

August 1, 1974

1^{er} août

VISIT OF HIS MAJESTY KING HUSSEIN TO CANADA
AUGUST 6 - 8, 1974

VISITE AU CANADA DE SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI HUSSEIN
LE 6 - 8 AOÛT



Canada

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, has announced that His Majesty King Hussein of Jordan will visit Ottawa from August 6 - 8, 1974, enroute to Vancouver where he will be the guest of honour in the opening ceremonies of the Abbotsford International Air Show. The King will be accompanied by Queen Alya. While in Ottawa, His Majesty will hold discussions with the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable P.E. Trudeau and Mr. Sharp.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'Honorable Mitchell Sharp, annonce la visite qu'effectuera à Ottawa Sa Majesté le Roi Hussein de Jordanie entre le 6 et le 8 août 1974. Sa Majesté sera alors en route pour Vancouver où elle sera l'invitée d'honneur de l'ouverture de l'Abbotsford International Air Show. Sa majesté sera accompagnée de la Reine Alya. Pendant son séjour à Ottawa, le chef d'Etat jordanien s'entretiendra avec le Premier Ministre, le Très Honorable P.E. Trudeau, ainsi qu'avec M. Sharp.



CANADA

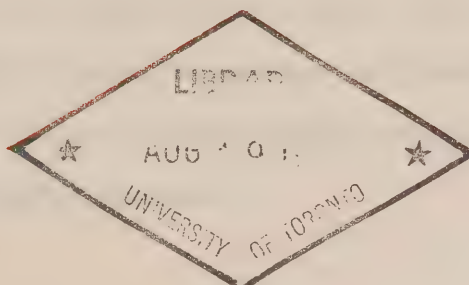
Communiqué

No. 49

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST 2, 1974

Government
Publications

JOINT PRESS RELEASE ON THE
CANADA-INDIA CONSULTATIONS
JULY 29-31



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The India-Canada talks held in Ottawa from July 29 to 31 were both a continuation of the bilateral consultations that were held in New Delhi in November, 1973, and an outcome of the invitation of the Prime Minister of Canada to the Prime Minister of India.

The Indian Delegation was led by Mr. Kewal Singh, Foreign Secretary (Deputy Minister), Ministry of External Affairs and assisted by Mr. U. Bajpai, High Commissioner for India in Ottawa. In addition to having discussions with Mr. A. E. Ritchie, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Mr. Paul Gérin-Lajoie, President of CIDA, Mr. Kewal Singh had meetings with Prime Minister Trudeau, Secretary of State for External Affairs Mitchell Sharp and Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce Alastair Gillespie.

While there was useful discussion of India's economic development priorities and their response to the formidable problems created by the world-wide rise in prices of energy, fertilizer and food, the discussions centred mainly on nuclear co-operation arrangements and the different attitude of the two governments towards the use of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

The problem during the meetings was to explore the differences in an effort to reach agreement on which future co-operation could be based. Some of the points which had to be considered were of a nature which would not lend themselves to ready resolution and the first series of meetings should, therefore, be regarded as exploratory

and as a first step in efforts to reach understanding. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the frank exchange of views on these difficult issues in a friendly atmosphere.

It was clear from the discussions that Canada and India are both deeply concerned with the dangerous consequences of proliferation of nuclear weapons: both the increase of nuclear arsenals by the present nuclear-weapons states and the acquisition of nuclear weapons by other states. Both countries intend to contribute actively to international discussions concerning nuclear non-proliferation.

In the light of these discussions, it is expected that a further meeting will be held.

CANADIAN BACKGROUND PARAGRAPHS

The 1975 conference to review the Non-Proliferation Treaty is one in which powers which have signed, or signed and ratified, the treaty, will be taking part directly. India is not in either of these categories but we would hope the Indian government would find a way to make a major contribution to the international discussion of long-term solutions to the problem of all forms of nuclear proliferation.

The Canadian side understood that the Indians expected that it would take some time to evaluate the results of their recent test and that no schedule for further tests could be arranged before that evaluation was completed. The Canadian side observed that a possible conclusion could be that peaceful nuclear explosions were not economically viable, and that further tests would not be useful. The Canadian side expressed the hope that India would contribute to the success of international efforts to strengthen and improve the non-proliferation prospects by refraining from any further testing at least until after the conference to review the Non-Proliferation Treaty has been held and governments have had an opportunity to examine and act upon its recommendations.

In the field of development co-operation, the earlier decision of the Canadian government to suspend co-operation in the nuclear field and to concentrate its aid to India during the current year largely in the food and agricultural areas is being maintained.



CANADA

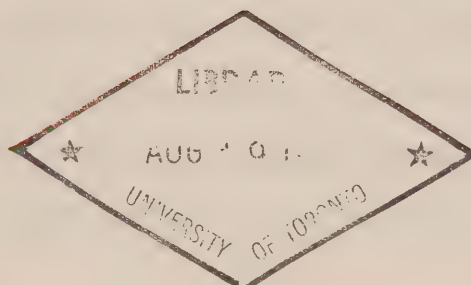
Communiqué

No. 50

AUGUST 2, 1974

Government
Publications

FACTUAL INFORMATION ABOUT
LESLIE FIEGER AND GORDON ARNOLD



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

According to the Mexican authorities, Leslie Fieger was arrested with his wife Cheryl at Mexico International Airport on November 25, 1973 when over fifteen lbs. of cocaine was found in their possession. Both were held at a detention centre during the initial investigation of the case. Mrs. Fieger was not charged. She was released on December 4 and deported to Canada. Leslie Fieger was consigned to Lecumberri prison on December 1, 1973 and charged with importation of drug into Mexico.

When they were visited by a Canadian consular officer on November 30, 1973, Mr. and Mrs. Fieger indicated that they did not wish the Canadian Embassy to be involved and Leslie did not wish their families to be informed.

Leslie and Cheryl Fieger retained the services of a Mexican lawyer unknown to the Embassy and made their own arrangements with him about the handling of the case and the fees.

Leslie's father, Mr. Al Fieger, enquired from the Department of External Affairs about his son after receiving an anonymous telephone call from Vancouver requesting \$10,000 for the defense of his son. Mrs. Fieger's parents in Calgary informed the Department that a similar telephone call was made to them making the same request for \$10,000.

On December 18, 1973, Mr. Al Fieger informed the Department that he was going to Mexico and that he would contact the Canadian Embassy. On January 7, 1974, he deposited \$2,500 with the Department on behalf of his son.

In the course of January 1974, a second Mexican lawyer informed our Embassy that he was acting on the Fiegers' behalf and

that a verdict was expected sometime in February. Mr. Al Fieger had agreed with the lawyers to deposit a further \$2,000 on his return to Canada as partial payment of legal fees. This amount was deposited with the Department on January 23, 1974.

On February 13, 1974, Mr. Al Fieger informed the Department that he had raised \$30,000 for the defense of his son and that this amount would be available the moment it would be required.

On February 14, 1974, a third Mexican lawyer, associate of the second, indicated that the case was progressing more quickly than expected and that verdict would be pronounced towards the end of February. He requested that the balance of the legal fees be deposited.

On February 19, 1974, Mr. Al Fieger deposited \$26,800 with the Department. In late February the negotiations between the Fiegers and the lawyers to whom they had spoken broke down. On April 8, 1974, the Department of External Affairs returned \$24,500 to Mr. Al Fieger who left the balance with our Embassy for his son's personal use in Mexico. The Embassy has been remitting weekly amounts on demand to Leslie Fieger against receipts. One remittance was made to Fieger's lawyer at Leslie's request. All other remittances since the arrest and imprisonment of Leslie Fieger have been made directly to him at his request. A new lawyer was retained in April by Mr. Al Fieger. The nature of the negotiations and the amount of the fee agreed upon are not known to the Department of External Affairs and no deposit has been made on this account.

Our consular officers in Mexico have visited Leslie Fieger on at least 15 occasions since November 30, 1973. While visits have been more frequent since the beginning of July 1974, they were about three weeks apart in the preceding period. At no time was Leslie

Fieger found to be or reported to be suffering from wounds or illness of any kind nor did he report or allege any such thing to anyone in the Embassy. On July 9 he gave a sworn declaration to a Canadian consular officer who had requested that he give a detailed account of the conditions in which he had been held since his arrest. This statement made no mention of torture or illness. Until the last few days, there had been no mention of torture, wounds, illness or poor living conditions in the communications Mr. Al Fieger had with officials of the Department either in Ottawa or in Mexico.

All Canadians held at Lecumberri are in a block where inmates held for drug offences are grouped. In that block which is the most modern of the establishment, Leslie Fieger has been the sole occupant for seven and a half months of a cell normally used for four prisoners. He has a private toilet and shower and he is using his personal tape recorder and over 30 cassettes of his favorite music. He has his own food prepared specially for him.

Under Mexican law, a person can be held in preventive detention up to one year before being tried and sentenced. There is no provision for bail during that period. After sentencing, prisoners may work off part of their time. One day of work earns a corresponding reduction of one day in the sentence. Les Fieger could get a fine and a prison term of $6\frac{1}{2}$ years to 13 years. The case is now being considered by the Mexican judge and a verdict is expected in a week to ten days.

A second affair involving a young Canadian has also received much publicity in the last few days. It concerns Gordon Arnold whose case is substantially different from that of Leslie Fieger.

According to the Mexican authorities, Gordon was arrested on March 30, 1974 at Mexico airport after a voyage to South America in the company of a friend who recently made public some aspects of the trip. On arrival at Mexico International Airport, Gordon was found in possession of 28 grams of marijuana (about an ounce) and was charged with illegal importation of drugs into Mexico. He is being held at Lecumberri prison in the same block as Leslie Fieger.

In view of the type of drug and the small amount involved, and despite recent reports which emphasized a serious tightening and a more rigorous interpretation of Mexican drug laws, the Canadian Ambassador in Mexico has requested that Gordon's case be reviewed by the Mexican judicial authorities to determine whether the charge could be reduced from importation to simple possession. Our Ambassador has now been informed that the charge of importation will be dropped. It remains for Gordon's lawyer to secure the necessary document to obtain his release from prison.

Gordon Arnold's parents deposited \$3,150 with the Department for the assistance of their son. \$1,775 has already been remitted to Gordon at his request and against receipt on five separate occasions. A balance of \$1,375 is held at his disposal.

Gordon Arnold shares with another inmate a cell similar to that of Leslie Fieger and has arranged to have certain foods and other items and services.

The Canadian authorities are very concerned about the allegations which were made at the time of the hunger strike by American and Canadian inmates in Mexican prisons. The Canadian Ambassador in Mexico has requested an investigation into those allegations.

In particular, he has asked:

(a) for an investigation of the allegations of mistreatment of prisoners

(b) for an inquiry into the complaints that Canadian prisoners were denied access to a lawyer and to a Canadian consular officer at the time of their arrest and during their initial interrogation.



CANADA

Communiqué

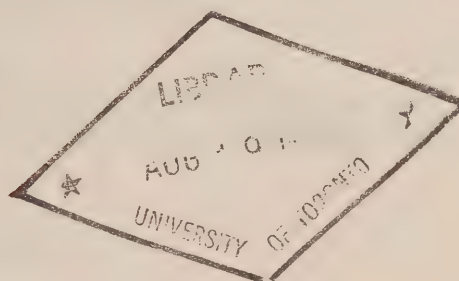
No. 51

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

August 7, 1974

CANADIAN DELEGATION TO THE FIFTH SESSION OF
THE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF YOUTH AND SPORTS

MONTABELLO, P.Q. AUGUST 9, 10, and 11, 1974



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs announced today that Canada **the** will be/host of the Fifth Session of the Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sports from French-speaking countries to be held at the Château Montebello in Montebello, P.Q., on August 9, 10 and 11, 1974. The Chairman of the Canadian delegation will be Mr. Paul Phaneuf, Quebec Minister of State, Responsible for the Office of the High Commissioner for Youth, Recreation and Sports; the Vice-Chairman will be Mr. D'Iberville Fortier, Ambassador and Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. The Canadian delegation will consist of the following:

CANADIAN DELEGATION

<u>Chairman</u>	Mr. Paul Phaneuf Quebec Minister of State Responsible for the Office of the High Commissioner for Youth, Recreation and Sports
<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	Mr. D'Iberville Fortier Ambassador and Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs
<u>Quebec</u>	Mr. Yves Bélanger Assistant Deputy Minister of Education and High Commissioner for Youth, Recreation and Sports
<u>New Brunswick</u>	Mr. Normand Martin Cabinet Secretariat
<u>Ontario</u>	Mr. René Brunelle Ministry of Community and Social Services
<u>Manitoba</u>	Mr. Gérald Maurice Adviser Department of Tourism, Recreation and Cultural Affairs
<u>Advisers</u>	Mr. Léonard Boivin Adviser Office of the High Commissioner for Youth, Recreation and Sports

Mr. Michel Chaloult
Adviser
Department of Intergovernmental Affairs (Quebec)

Mr. A. Chiasson
Acting Chief, Youth Division
Department of Manpower and Immigration (Ottawa)

Miss Wendy Clare
Adviser
External Relations Secretariat
Ministry of Treasury, Economics and
Intergovernmental Affairs (Ontario)

Mr. Hermel Couturier
Recreation Consultant
Department of Recreation and Youth (New Brunswick)

Mr. Guy Desrosiers
Director of Sports
Office of the High Commissioner for Youth,
Recreation and Sports

Mr. Denis Gervais
Adviser
External Cooperation Service
Department of Education (Quebec)

Mr. Michel de Goumois
Director of Francophone Institutions
Department of External Affairs

Mr. Claude Lacasse
Sports Consultant
Department of National Health and Welfare (Ottawa)

Mr. Jacques Noiseux
Counsellor
Canadian Embassy (Dakar)

Mr. Philippe Poirier
Superintendent, Youth and Recreation Branch,
Ministry of Community and Social Services (Ontario)

Miss Josette Puttee
Adviser
Department of Colleges and Universities (Manitoba)

Mr. Jean Rioux
Director of Socio-Cultural Activities
Office of the High Commissioner for Youth,
Recreation and Sports

Mr. Jean-Guy St-Martin
Secretary General
Office franco-qubécois pour la Jeunesse

Mr. Simon Venne
Director of Coordination
Canadian International Development Agency



CANADA

Communiqué

AUGUST 12, 1974
LE 12 AOÛT 1974

Government
Publication

[52]

RECOGNITION OF GUINEA BISSAU

RECONNAISSANCE DE LA GUINÉE-BISSAU



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announced today that Canada has recognized the Republic of Guinea Bissau and that Canada would in due course enter into discussions for the purpose of establishing diplomatic relations with this new state.

In making the announcement, the Minister congratulated the Portuguese Government and the PAIGC on their success in reaching an agreement in principle which will contribute to the solution of a situation which has been of great international concern. The agreement gives substance to the many statements the Portuguese Government has made regarding the recognition of the rights of the populations of its African territories to self-determination and independence and encourages the hope that the problems of Mozambique and Angola will also be resolved in the not too distant future. Canada has on many occasions made its views known on these questions and strongly supports the policies of decolonization which the new Portuguese Government has expressed and now is putting into effect.

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Le secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures, Monsieur Allan J. MacEachen, a annoncé aujourd'hui que le Canada reconnaît la Guinée-Bissau et amorcera des discussions en temps utile en vue d'établir des relations diplomatiques avec le nouvel État.

Le Ministre a profité de l'occasion pour féliciter le gouvernement portugais et le PAIGC de la conclusion d'un accord de principe devant contribuer au règlement d'un conflit qui a suscité de graves préoccupations sur la scène internationale. L'accord ajoute du poids aux nombreuses déclarations du gouvernement portugais concernant la reconnaissance du droit des populations de ses territoires africains à l'autodétermination et à l'indépendance et permet d'espérer que les problèmes du Mozambique et de l'Angola seront bientôt réglés. Le Canada a fait connaître ses vues à cet égard à maintes reprises et il appuie fermement les politiques de décolonisation énoncées et maintenant mises à exécution par le gouvernement portugais.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 53

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

August 27, 1974

Document
Public
Report
Publication

SECONDMENT OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS



Canada

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan MacEachen, is pleased to announce that within the framework of the Department of External Affairs' Foreign Visitors Programme, two career foreign service officers will be assigned to a Canadian university for the academic year starting in September, 1974. Mr Allan McGill, Director General of the Bureau of African and Middle Eastern Affairs, will be the Foreign Service Visitor at the University of Alberta in Edmonton. Mr Edward Rettie, former High Commissioner to Malaysia and Ambassador to Burma, will be the Foreign Service Visitor at Queen's University in Kingston. Biographical sketches are attached.

This programme of secondment of senior officers to Canadian universities, which is now in its sixth consecutive year, has proven rewarding both to the Universities and to the Department. Under this programme, the officers are released from departmental duties for one academic year, to join a University faculty or department where they are available for research, teaching, seminars and consultations related to international affairs under mutually agreed arrangements with the host University.

McGILL, Allan

Born in Smither, B.C., February 1, 1922. BA (Univ. of British Columbia, 1948). Joined RCAF, 1941 (AC 2); served in Britain and Northwestern Europe; discharged, 1945 (F/Lt.). Swift Canadian Co., Vancouver, 1940-41. Joined External Affairs as FSO 1, June 1948. Third Secretary, Pretoria, February 1950; Second Secretary, October 1952; Ottawa, April 1954 (UN Division, O/SSEA); First Secretary, New Delhi, June 1957; Ottawa, July 1959 (Economic Division, External Aid); Counsellor, Tokyo, November 1962. High Commissioner to Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda, August 1965; Ottawa, July 1967 (Senior Departmental Assistant to SSEA). High Commissioner to Nigeria and Sierra Leone, September 1970; Ottawa, July 1972 (Director General, Bureau of African and Middle Eastern Affairs).

RETTIE, Edward

Born in Ottawa, October 7, 1920. BA, LL.B. (Dalhousie University, 1942, 1949). Joined Canadian Army, 1942 (Cadet); Japanese Language School, Vancouver, 1944-45; served in Far East; discharged, 1947 (Capt). Joined External Affairs as FSO 1, November 1949. Third Secretary, Tokyo, April 1952; Second Secretary, October 1952; First Secretary, July 1956; Ottawa, September 1956 (Far East, Middle Eastern Divisions); Counsellor, Washington, February 1960; Counsellor, New Delhi, September 1963; Minister-Counsellor, July 1964; Ottawa September 1965 (DL (2) Division); December 1968, Head of DL (2) Division. High Commissioner to Malaysia and Ambassador to Burma. September 1971.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 54

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE **Government**

August 27, 1974

Publications

COMPOSITION OF THE CANADIAN DELEGATION TO
THE UNITED NATIONS SEMINAR ON
NATIONAL MACHINERY TO ACCELERATE THE
INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT AND TO
ELIMINATE DISCRIMINATION ON GROUNDS OF SEX



Canada

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs announces the composition of the Canadian Delegation to the United Nations Seminar on the integration of women in development. The full title of the Seminar is "Interregional Seminar on National Machinery to Accelerate the Integration of Women in Development and to Eliminate Discrimination on Grounds of Sex". This seminar, sponsored by the United Nations and hosted by Canada, will take place in Ottawa from September 4 to 17, 1974, and will bring together experts from thirty-two countries. The Seminar will be held at the Conference Centre of the Department of External Affairs in the Lester B. Pearson Building.

The Seminar will provide a forum where models of government "machinery" designed to promote equality between men and women will be formulated. It is hoped that discussions and exchanges of information about such "machinery" as Status of Women Councils, or Human Rights Commissions will be useful for adaptation or adoption in many different countries.

The members of the Canadian Delegation are:

Mrs. Rita Cadieux, Secretary of State Department and Canada's representative on the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, will be Chairman of the Delegation;

Mrs. Martha Hynna, Co-ordinator, Status of Women, Privy Council Office, will be Vice-Chairman of the Delegation;

Mrs. Florence Bird, Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women, appointed by the Government in 1967 to inquire into and report upon the Status of Women in Canada. That report was published in 1970;

Dr. Katie Cooke, Chairman of the Advisory Council on the Status of Women;

Dr. Elizabeth Feniak, Chairperson of the Manitoba Action Committee on the Status of Women;

Miss Sylva Gelber, Director, Women's Bureau, Canada Department of Labour, Formerly Canada's representative on the U.N. Commission on the Status of Women;

Mrs. Margaret Harris, Chairman, Saskatchewan Advisory Council on the Status of Women;

Miss Thelma Nicholson, U.N. Economic and Social Affairs Division, Department of External Affairs;

Mrs. Laurette Robillard, Chairman of the Quebec Council on the Status of Women;

Mrs. Laura Sabia, Chairman of the Ontario Status of Women Council.

In addition, the United Nations has asked Canada to designate one of three resource consultants to the working groups during the Seminar. Mrs. Freda Paltiel will act in this capacity. She was previously Co-ordinator, Status of Women in the Privy Council Office; currently, Special Advisor, Social and Welfare Status of Women, Department of National Health and Welfare.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 55

Government
Publications

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

August 28, 1974

MEETING OF UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN OFFICIALS
ON THE GARRISON DIVERSION UNIT



Canada

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs, announced today that United States and Canadian officials met in Ottawa on August 28, 1974, to discuss the Garrison Diversion Unit. These discussions were forecast in an exchange of Notes between Canada and the United States in late 1973 and early 1974. In the exchange of Notes, Canada stressed its concern about the effect of return flows from the North Dakota irrigation project on water quality in the Souris and Red Rivers in Manitoba. The United States, in the exchange, stressed its commitment to Article IV of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 which specifies that neither country shall pollute water crossing the boundary "to the injury of health or property" in the other country.

At the August 28 meeting the two sides discussed in some detail a recent report from the U.S. Department of the Interior entitled "Irrigation Return Flows to the Souris River and Canada", as well as other technical aspects of the project which could affect Canadian rights and interests. The U.S. officials described the project and its proposed implementation schedule and explained the data and conclusions which had been provided to Canada earlier.

The Canadian officials outlined questions raised by the U.S. Department of the Interior report. Some questions were answered at the meeting and the U.S. side undertook to provide answers to others in the near future. Based upon its analysis of the U.S. data,

the Canadian side then outlined how it anticipated the implementation of the Garrison project as envisaged at present would pollute the Souris to the injury of health and property in Canada. The U.S. side re-affirmed its commitment to the obligations described in Article IV of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 and the Canadian side welcomed this re-affirmation.

Both sides welcomed the opportunity to have a full discussion concerning the Garrison project and agreed that the dimensions of the problem are now better understood within both Governments. From the discussion, it became clear that a further examination of some technical aspects of the project is required and both sides undertook to pursue these in detail. In consequence, it was agreed that there will be a further meeting late in the year to continue the discussions and to seek a satisfactory resolution to the question of the Garrison Diversion Unit.

The United States side was led by Mr. William M. Johnson, Jr., Minister-Counsellor at the United States Embassy in Ottawa and consisted of representatives of the Department of State, the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Council on Environmental Quality and the Government of North Dakota. On the Canadian side, the Department of External Affairs, Department of the Environment, and the Department of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management of the Government of Manitoba were represented.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 56

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

August 29, 1974

Government
Publications

MEETING OF UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN OFFICIALS ON
WEST COAST TANKER TRAFFIC

OTTAWA, AUGUST 29, 1974



Canada

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

United States and Canadian officials met in Ottawa on August 29, 1974, to discuss the problems raised by the transport of Alaska oil by tanker to the U.S. West Coast. These discussions were forecast in an exchange of Notes between Canada and the U.S. earlier in the year. In its Note, Canada reiterated its concern that increased tanker traffic in the Juan de Fuca and Rosario Straits could lead to serious pollution of a valuable recreational and fisheries area. In the exchange of Notes, the U.S. noted that it shared Canada's concern that the marine transit of oil be undertaken in the most environmentally responsible fashion and informed Canada that it had initiated a number of measures to mitigate or eliminate environmental risks to U.S. and Canadian waters.

At the August 29 meeting the Canadian side stressed its apprehensions concerning tanker traffic on the West Coast. The U.S. side reported on the progress of the measures to which it had referred in its Note. These include a Vessel Traffic Management System that is planned to be in place before the TAPS tanker movements begin; a radar surveillance system planned for Puget Sound by the end of 1975; and a proposal for a Loran-C West Coast navigational system. Both sides expressed satisfaction that the Joint Oil Spills Contingency Plan is now in place.

The two sides discussed various concerns which fell within four subject areas: 1) possible alternative means of supply to the refineries of the Pacific Northwest of the U.S.; 2) cooperative research programs designed to achieve a better understanding of the physical and biological environment of the area; 3) compensation procedures, including those under the TAPS legislation, for damages and clean-up costs; and 4) cooperative traffic management systems to lessen the danger of oil spills occurring.

Examination of a number of technical aspects of these problems will continue between the agencies concerned, and both sides agreed to meet again, in Washington, in early November, to receive reports and for further exchanges of information and discussion. The agencies represented on the American side were the Departments of State and Interior, the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Council on Environmental Quality, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and on the Canadian side, the Departments of External Affairs, Transport, Environment, National Defense, Energy, Mines & Resources, and the National Energy Board.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 57

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SEPTEMBER 17, 1974

CANADIAN DELEGATION TO THE XXIXTH REGULAR SESSION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Hon. Allan J. MacEachen, announced today the composition of the Canadian Delegation to the XXIXth Regular Session of the United Nations General Assembly, which will convene at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on Tuesday, September 17. Mr. Allan J. MacEachen will be Chairman of the Delegation. The other members will be:

Dr. S. F. Rae	Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, New York
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The Hon. H. W. Hays	Senator
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The Honorable R.D.G. Stanbury	Member of Parliament
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Mr. M. Prud'Homme	Member of Parliament
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Mrs. M. Masson

Mr. W.H. Barton	Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada to the Office of the United Nations at Geneva and to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament
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Mr. N.H.F. Berlis	Ambassador and Representative of Canada to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations
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Mr. R. Elliott	Ambassador of Canada to Algeria
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Mr. E.G. Lee	Legal Advisor, Department of External Affairs
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Special Advisors

Mr. J.E.G. Hardy	Director-General, Bureau of United Nations Affairs
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Mr. J. A. Beesley	Ambassador to Austria and Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations Development Organization and to the International Atomic Energy Agency
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Mr. S.A. Freifeld	Ambassador of Canada to Colombia
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Mr. G.F. Bruce	Secretary-General of the Delegation
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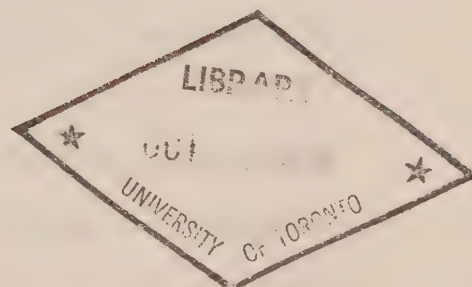
CANADA

58

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SEPTEMBER 23, 1974

Communiqué

VISIT OF MR. ENRIQUE PENALOSA,
SECRETARY GENERAL OF HABITAT:
THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs announces the visit to Canada of Mr. Enrique Penalosa, Secretary-General of HABITAT: The United Nations Conference on Human Settlements which will be held in Vancouver in June, 1976.

The population of the world is expected to reach 6.5 billion within the next three decades. This growth will bring problems in many areas, but the problems in human settlements will be compounded by the rapid urbanization which is occurring in all nations. The effect on urban areas will be almost explosive, and governments must plan now if they are to cope successfully with the physical and social problems which will arise. There is general agreement that nations should share their experiences as they seek solutions.

At the Stockholm Conference on the Environment HABITAT was conceived as a Conference where such national solutions could be presented, discussed and compared, to the benefit of all. The organization of this Conference with its orientation towards the interchange of experience on practical and realizable projects will call for great efforts from the Secretary-General and his staff. Canada, as host nation, will be cooperating fully with the Secretariat to ensure the success of the Conference.

To carry out the host responsibilities of the Government of Canada, a Host Secretariat has been established within the Department of External Affairs. Executive responsibility for the national hosting arrangements rests with this Secretariat, which has a management organization covering installations, communications, conference services,

design development and public affairs. Host Secretariat liaison officers are now active in the United Nations Secretariat in New York and in Vancouver. The Government of British Columbia and the City of Vancouver are also fully involved in the hosting function, and a Host Committee with representation from the three levels of government meets periodically in Vancouver, and has formed a number of sub-committees to advise on various aspects of the hosting of the Conference.

Canada's own participation in HABITAT is being organized by a Secretariat established in the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs. Officials of that Ministry will be holding discussions with Mr. Penalosa on the planning for Canada's contribution to the substance of the Conference. The Secretary-General will also meet with members of the National Committee which has been established to advise the Government on Canada's participation. While in Vancouver, Mr. Penalosa will meet with members of the Host Committee, including representatives of the British Columbia Government and the City of Vancouver, and will visit the proposed site of HABITAT.

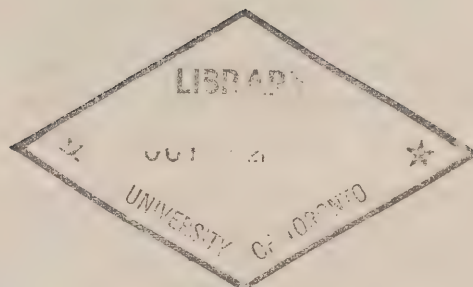


CANADA

Communiqué

No. 59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
OCTOBER 3, 1974



CANADA/U.S. STOCKTAKING MEETING
ON GREAT LAKES WATER QUALITY AGREEMENT

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs announced today that the Honourable Jeanne Sauvé, Canada's Minister of the Environment, opened a meeting of United States and Canadian officials in Ottawa on October 2 to review the progress in implementing the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement signed by the two countries on April 15, 1972. This was the fourth such meeting for the two countries and focused on the conclusions and recommendations of the second annual report of the International Joint Commission (IJC) on water quality in the Great Lakes.

Madame Sauvé reminded those present that they had a duty not only to the population around the Lakes but to many others in different countries who were watching with interest the progress of the world's first major international pollution abatement agreement. In recalling the high hopes associated with the signature of the Agreement by the United States President and the Canadian Prime Minister, she expressed her satisfaction at the long term outlook for water quality in the Great Lakes but warned that the world thrust in the field of environmental protection would be greatly affected by the future rate of progress of the programs under the Agreement.

"Cleaning up the Great Lakes is becoming the greatest environmental achievement in the history of this continent," said Fitzhugh Green, Associate Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency and United States delegation chairman. "On the United States side alone, it will require the efforts of thousands of dedicated environmentalists at the three levels of government - federal, state and local - and billions of dollars. Russell Train, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, asked me to express his personal satisfaction at this stocktaking that both countries are on schedule and living up to the Agreement signed by the heads of our two Governments."

The Commission's report stated that 98% of the sewered population on the Canadian side of the Lakes would have adequate treatment by the Agreement's target date of December 31, 1975. Canadian and Ontario officials emphasized their intention to maintain this pace of construction and reported that steps were underway to expand the Canada-Ontario Agreement which was signed in August 1971 in anticipation of the Canada-United States Agreement. This expansion entails the provision of substantial additional funds by the Canadian Government's Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and by Ontario to meet rising costs of constructing municipal sewage treatment plants.

The Commission estimated that 60% of the sewerred population in the United States portion of the Basin would have adequate treatment by the end of 1975, and called upon the United States Administration to release currently impounded United States federal grant funds for sewage treatment plant construction to avoid possible delays in future construction. The United States side expressed doubt that impoundment would lead to future delays and expressed confidence that if it appeared that such delays were likely to occur, sufficient funds would be released.

United States officials reported substantial progress in the United States municipal waste treatment construction program since the May 22 meeting of the governments in Washington, D.C. At that time, \$495 million had been granted to 156 projects in the Great Lakes system since signing the Agreement. Total costs for these projects, including federal, state and local funds was \$776 million. During the period May 22 to September 20, additional federal grants totalling \$245 million were awarded to 73 Great Lakes Basin projects, which involves a total expenditure of \$323 million. Since the signing of the Agreement, \$740 million in federal funds have been awarded to 221 projects in the Great Lakes system representing a total cost of over \$1.1 billion.

Particularly noteworthy is the fact that during the May to September period, 51% of the \$480 million awarded for projects throughout the Great Lakes states went to projects in the Great Lakes Basin. This rate is considerably above the historical rate of 31%. To date, about 38% of the total Federal funds awarded in the Great Lakes states under the 1972 Water Pollution Control Act have been in the Great Lakes Basin.

Since the previous stocktaking meeting, Ontario reported that seven projects have been completed bringing the level of adequate sewage treatment facilities to 85% for the population served with sewers. Eighty-two per cent of the sewerred population are now served with secondary treatment or equivalent facilities.

Both sides took satisfaction from the Commission's conclusion that the rate of increase in the historical degradation of the Lower Lakes, particularly Lake Erie, appeared to have been halted and that the phosphorus loading reductions called for in the Agreement were so far being met on both sides of the Basin.

Of the 466 municipal waste-water treatment facilities requiring phosphorus removal in the U.S. portion of the Great Lakes Basin, 218 are now providing phosphorus removal. By the end of 1975, it is anticipated that 300 will be providing phosphorus removal in accordance with objectives of the Agreement. During the same period, about 200 sewage treatment plants in Ontario are expected to employ phosphorus removal.

In response to continued United States concerns over the use of NTA as a substitute for phosphorus, both sides exchanged results of recent research in this area.

Both sides recognized that there was validity in the IJC's call for improved analysis of water quality data and undertook, with the aid of the Board structure established under the IJC, to increase the use of common procedures among the jurisdictions concerned and to place additional emphasis on data analysis. Both sides emphasized the importance of documenting the improvement of the Lakes both from the standpoint of ensuring that each country meets its commitments and in recognition that the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement is the first major international pollution abatement activity ever attempted anywhere in the world.

United States EPA announced that its Chicago office has established a Great Lakes Surveillance Branch to analyze and interpret Great Lakes water quality data. The new branch is staffed by 8 professionals, and 7 additional staff positions will be added by the end of the year. The branch will work closely with the Chicago office's 33-man regional laboratory, which is primarily responsible for sample analysis and quality control.

Both sides outlined steps they were taking to respond to the Commission's conclusions regarding water-borne viruses and persistent contaminants. They expressed appreciation that the Commission in this area was drawing the Government's attention to future requirements in order to ensure maximum protection for the public.

The two sides discussed at length the Commission's comments on the need for compatible vessel waste regulations. The Canadian side emphasized the importance of having such regulations in place well before the target date in the Agreement and reported their readiness to promulgate existing draft Canadian regulations calling for high quality treatment. United States officials pointed out that the 1972 amendments to the Water Pollution Act require EPA to promulgate a regulation delineating procedures that would result in no discharge of sewage into some or all of the waters of a state following certain statutory actions by the state and EPA. In preliminary actions taken jointly with the Coast Guard, EPA is reexamining the vessel waste management program and the regulations that have been and must be promulgated to respond to the Act. Although no final decisions have been made, explorations are underway to focus on the compatibility of standards between the two governments. The United States EPA expects to propose a regulation on vessel waste soon.

The meeting took particular note of a number of specific recommendations arising out of the Commission's on-going study of pollution from land-use activity. It was recognized that these would require careful examination by the various jurisdictions concerned.

United States officials also pointed out that EPA's Chicago office is encouraging the development of sediment control legislation by conducting state level sediment and erosion control conferences jointly with the National Association Conservation Districts. This effort responds to the IJC recommendation that the governments enact effective sediment control legislation with emphasis on urban and suburban areas. To date in the Great Lakes Basin, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania have enacted such legislation. Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, New York and Wisconsin are now drafting such legislation.

Also discussed at the meeting were current efforts to refine the objective for radioactivity contained in the agreement, Canada-United States consultations aimed at developing an agreed list of hazardous substances and the recent promulgation of Canadian regulations designed to increase vessel safety on the Great Lakes.

At the close of the meeting both sides expressed satisfaction with the long term outlook for the Lakes in response to remedial programs being undertaken by both countries under the agreement.

Robert Funseth, Counsellor for Political Affairs, United States Embassy and Fitzhugh Green, Associate Administrator for International Affairs, Environmental Protection Agency, were co-chairmen of the 22-person United States delegation representing federal and state agencies concerned with the implementation of the Agreement, including the United States Department of State, Environmental Protection Agency, United States Coast Guard, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Great Lakes Basin Commission, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. The Canadian delegation included representatives of the Departments of External Affairs, Environment, Transport, Health and Welfare, and the Ontario Ministry of the Environment. Observers from both the Canadian and United States sections of the International Joint Commission also participated.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
OCTOBER 4, 1974

Government
Publication



PARLIAMENTARY OBSERVERS TO THE
XXIXTH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honorable Allen J. MacEachen, announced today the composition of the group of Parliamentary Observers which will attend the XXIXth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, which opened at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on September 17. During their one week stay at the U.N., each group of Parliamentarians will participate in the work of the General Assembly and of its main committees.

Following is a list of the Parliamentary Observers, with their constituencies and the dates they will be in New York:

Mr. H. Andre	Calgary-Centre	October 6-11
Mr. M. Dupras	Labelle	"
Mr. P. Masniuk	Portage	"
Mr. V. Railton	Welland	"
Mr. W. Scott	Victoria-Haliburton	"
Mr. R. Comtois	Terrebonne	"
Senator A. Denis		October 13-18
Mr. G. Duquet	Québec-East	"
Mr. W. Firth	Northwest Territories	"
Mr. L. Francis	Ottawa West	"
Mr. J. Guilbault	Saint-Jacques	"
Mr. J. R. Holmes	Lampton-Kent	"
Senator H. Argue		October 20-25
Mr. L. Hopkins	Renfrew North Nipissing East	"
Mr. G. Laprise	Abitibi	"
Mr. G. Mitges	Grey-Simcoe	"
Mr. D. Neil	Moose Jaw	"
Mr. M. Roy	Laval	"

Miss M. Bégin	Saint-Michel	October 27-November 1
Mr. R. Lasalle	Joliette	"
Mr. E. MacKay	Central Nova	"
Mr. J. Rodriguez	Nickel Belt	"
Mr. R. Stewart	Cochrane	"
Mr. P. Stollerey	Spadina	"
Senator F. Blois		November 3-8
Mr. F. Côté	Richelieu	"
Mr. A. Cyr	Gaspé	"
Mr. I Pelletier	Sherbrooke	"
Mr. J. Wise	Elgin	"
Mr. G. Whittaker	Okanagan Boundary	"



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
OCTOBER 15, 1974

CANADIAN DELEGATION TO 18TH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF UNESCO



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announced today that the Honourable Hugh Faulkner, Secretary of State, will be the Chairman of the Canadian Delegation to the 18th Session of the General Conference of the United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture (UNESCO), to be held in Paris from October 17 through November 22.

This conference, which is convened every two years, will be held at the permanent headquarters of UNESCO. Representatives from more than one hundred and thirty countries will consider the two-year and five-year programmes of UNESCO in such fields as education, the exact and natural sciences, social sciences, humanities, culture and communications.

Mr. Napoléon LeBlanc, Vice-Rector of Laval University and Canadian member of UNESCO's Executive Board, The Honourable Thomas Wells, Minister of Education of the Province of Ontario, Dr. L.H. Cragg, President of Mount Allison University and Chairman of the Canadian Commission for UNESCO, and Mr. Jean-Louis Gagnon, Canadian Ambassador and Permanent Delegate to UNESCO, will serve as vice-chairmen of the Delegation.

The following will also be members of the Canadian delegation:

Alternate delegates:

Mrs. Gertrude Laing,
Canada Council,
Past member of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism
and Biculturalism.

Mr. Louis Pelletier,
Director-General of Adult Education,
Province of Quebec

Dr. J. Guy Sylvestre,
National Librarian,
National Library of Canada.

Dr. J. Rennie Whitehead,
Special Adviser to the Secretary,
Ministry of State for Science and Technology.

Dr. Maurice Richer,
Secretary-General,
Council of Ministers of Education,
Canada.

Advisers

Dr. Cyril Belshaw,
Head of the Department of Anthropology,
University of British Columbia.

Mr. Peter Grant,
Lawyer,
McCarthy and McCarthy,
Toronto, Ontario.

Mr. Russell Ewing,
Director, Programmes and Services,
Department of Education,
Prince Edward Island.

Mr. Peter Roberts,
Assistant Under-Secretary of State,
Secretary of State Department.

Mr. David Bartlett,
Secretary-General,
Canadian Commission for UNESCO.

Mrs. Louise Rohonczy,
International Development Research Centre,
Former member of the Canadian Commission for UNESCO.

Mr. d'Iberville Fortier,
Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Representatives of federal departments and agencies will serve
on the delegation as expert advisers.



CANADA

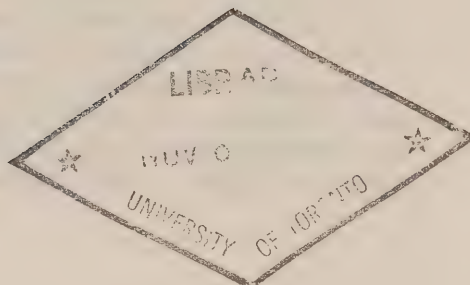
Communiqué

No. 62
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Government
Publications

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

OCTOBER 25, 1974
LE 25 OCTOBRE 1974



VISIT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF NIGER

VISITE DU VICE-PRÉSIDENT DU NIGER

Canada
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announced today that the Vice-President of Niger, Major Sani Souana Sido, will make an official visit to Canada from October 28 to November 9. Major Sido will be accompanied by an important ministerial delegation from his country. This visit will provide an opportunity for the officials of both governments to exchange views on international issues of common interest and to hold joint discussions on current and future technical assistance programs. The exchanges which are of course taking place within the general framework of the close and permanent contacts between the two governments at various levels, illustrate the excellent relations which exist between Niger and Canada.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, M. Allan J. MacEachen, a annoncé aujourd'hui que le Vice-président du Niger, le Major Sani Souana Sido, séjournera au Canada en visite officielle du 28 octobre au 9 novembre prochain, à la tête d'une importante délégation. Cette visite fournira aux officiels des deux gouvernements une occasion particulièrement opportune d'échanger des vues sur des sujets d'actualité d'intérêt commun et de poursuivre, sur le plan de la coopération bilatérale, l'examen conjoint des dossiers courants et de procéder à la planification des futurs programmes. Ces échanges s'inscrivent tout naturellement dans le cadre des rapports étroits et permanents que les deux gouvernements entretiennent à divers niveaux et qui témoignent des excellentes relations qui existent entre le Niger et le Canada.



CANADA

Communiqué

No.
n

63

Government
Publications

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

OCTOBER 29, 1974

LE 29 OCTOBRE 1974



Agreement between Canada and Italy for
the avoidance of double taxation of income derived
from the operation of aircraft in international traffic

Accord entre le Canada et l'Italie tendant
à éviter la double imposition des revenus provenant
de l'exploitation en trafic international d'aéronefs

Canada
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announces that Canada and Italy signed today in Ottawa an Agreement for the avoidance of double taxation of income derived from the operation of aircraft in international traffic.

The Agreement has been signed on the Canadian side by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, and on the Italian side by the Italian Ambassador to Canada, His Excellency Baron Maurizio de Strobil di Fratta e Campocigno.

The Agreement provides that each Government will exempt from any income or profits tax imposed by it, the earnings derived by an enterprise of the other country from the operation of aircraft in international traffic. The Agreement will enter into force on the date when the two Governments will have notified each other that they have obtained whatever internal approval each may require to give effect to this Agreement. It is understood that the provisions of the Agreement will apply for taxation years commencing on or after January 1, 1970.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, M. Allan J. MacEachen, annonce que le Canada et l'Italie ont signé aujourd'hui à Ottawa un accord tendant à éviter la double imposition des revenus provenant de l'exploitation en trafic international d'aéronefs.

L'accord a été signé du côté canadien par le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Allan J. MacEachen, et du côté italien par l'Ambassadeur de l'Italie au Canada, Son Excellence M. le Baron Maurizio de Strobil di Fratta e Campocigno.

L'accord prévoit que chacun des gouvernements exemptera de tout impôt sur le revenu ou taxe sur les profits levés par lui, les revenus qu'une entreprise de l'autre pays tire de l'exploitation d'aéronefs en trafic international. L'accord entrera en vigueur à la date à laquelle les deux Gouvernements se seront mutuellement informés qu'ils ont obtenu l'approbation interne requise pour donner effet au présent accord. Il est entendu que les dispositions de l'accord s'appliqueront aux années d'imposition commençant le 1er janvier 1970 ou après cette date.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 64

Government
Publications

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
NOVEMBER 1, 1974



WORLD FOOD CONFERENCE

ROME

NOVEMBER 5-16, 1974

Canada

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Mr. Earl Stewart, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Miss Vivian Wightman, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Mr. H. E. Ryan, Permanent Canadian Represent to the F.A.O.

Mr. J. John, Department of Fisheries.

Mr. F. D. Pillarella, Secretary to the Delegation.

The Department of External Affairs announced today the membership of the Canadian Delegation to the World Food Conference. The Ministers in attendance at the Conference will be the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, and the Minister of Agriculture, the Honourable Eugene Whelan. Mr. MacEachen will attend the early days of the Conference and will deliver the principal Canadian statement in the plenary session on Wednesday, November 6. Mr. Whelan is to be Head of the Delegation.

Other representatives will be:

Mr. Klaus Goldschlag, Canadian Ambassador to Italy,
Deputy Head of the Delegation.

Mr. John Messer, Minister of Agriculture, Saskatchewan.

Mr. Normand Toupin, Minister of Agriculture, Quebec.

Mr. Paul Gérin-Lajoie, President, Canadian International
Development Agency.

Dr. Rolland Poirier, Assistant Deputy Minister,
Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Esmond Jarvis, Assistant Deputy Minister,
Department of Agriculture, and Co-ordinator, Grains Group.

Miss Margaret Meagher, Department of External Affairs.

Mr. Ghislain Hardy, Department of External Affairs.

Mr. Andrew Brewin, M.P., Greenwood (Parliamentary Observer).

Mr. William Jarvis, M.P., Perth-Wilmont (Parliamentary
Observer).

Mr. Irénée Pelletier, M.P., Sherbrooke (Parliamentary
Observer).

Advisors:

Dr. Gérald Trant, Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Frank Shefrin, Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Earl Drake, Vice-President, Canadian International
Development Agency.

Mr. Hans Hermens, Canadian International Development
Agency.

Mr. Robert Martin, Department of Finance.

BACKGROUND NOTE

The Conference has been called to deal with two perspectives of the world food problem:

(a) the immediate problem which is one of depleted world grain stocks, high prices for foodgrains, petroleum and agricultural inputs, physical shortage of fertilizers, and strain on the balance of payments of most developing countries; and

(b) the longer term problem, i.e., the situation as it can be projected to 1985.

The basic conclusion of the assessment, on which proposals for national and international action before the Conference are based, is that, while there are reasonable prospects for a balance between world demand and supply of foodgrains by 1985, this would be based essentially on the productive capacity of the developed countries. However, if current trends were to continue, the import requirements of the developing countries would by then be of the order of 80 to 90 million tons a year. This is regarded as an unmanageable situation on virtually any assumption about the prospective capacity of the developing countries to pay for imports of foodgrains of that order of magnitude.

The major emphasis of the Conference, therefore, is likely to be on proposals to increase the capacity of the developing countries to produce food. The Conference will also, however, address itself to the problem of

increasing world food security, through an improved early-warning system and a co-ordinated approach to stockholding, and to the continued need for food aid to deal with emergency situations and to alleviate nutritional deficiencies in developing countries particularly among vulnerable groups.

These are the main themes identified by the Secretary General of the Conference and by the Preparatory Committee of the World Food Conference during the three sessions it has held during the current year.

The main work of the Conference is likely to find expression in ten draft resolutions which are being submitted for the consideration of participating governments. What follows is a brief outline of the substance of each resolution:

1. Objectives for food production

The resolution urges all governments to accept the elimination of hunger and malnutrition as a serious international responsibility; it calls on the developing countries to accord priority to agriculture in their policies and to formulate food production objectives; it also appeals to donor countries and the international agencies to provide needed external support.

2. Priorities for Agricultural and Rural Development

The resolution stresses the need for far-reaching reforms and institutional changes in rural areas so as to involve the rural population more closely in rural development activity; it expresses the view that this should also be one of the criteria for making external assistance to rural development more effective.

3. Fertilizers

The resolution addresses itself to the fertilizer problem in all its aspects: easing of physical shortages; concessional financing for fertilizer imports; improvement of efficiency of plant operations in developing countries; financial and technical support for the construction of new fertilizer capacity; possible joint ventures between oil exporting countries, established fertilizer producers and developing countries; and more efficient use of available fertilizers.

4. Agricultural Research and Training

The resolution calls for enlarged efforts by research institutions in developing countries and at the international level and for increased national and international expenditures on agricultural research.

5. Policies and Programmes to Improve Nutrition

The resolution is aimed at launching a systematic attack on hunger and malnutrition. It calls for efforts to determine the extent and degree of malnutrition among various rural and urban groups as a basis for adequate policies to cope with the problem. It specifically asks the international agencies concerned to draw up programmes (a) to provide, as an initial target, supplementary food to at least one quarter of the number of children estimated to be suffering from malnutrition; (b) to provide supplementary feeding to vulnerable and needy groups in a number of the least developed countries; and (c) to reduce substantially some of the main specific nutritional deficiencies within a period of ten years.

6. Food Information System

The resolution seeks to establish a world-wide information system on food and agriculture involving the participation and co-operation of all governments and of the international agencies and organizations concerned (primarily FAO, WMO and the International Wheat Council).

7. World Food Security

The Director-General of FAO has proposed the adoption of an International Undertaking on World Food Security. The central feature of that proposal is that countries should undertake to adopt, on a voluntary basis, national stockholding policies which, in combination, would maintain at least a minimum safe level of basic foodstocks, principally cereals, for the world as a whole. The resolution is intended to place the Conference's seal of approval on the concept of the Undertaking and to urge its early implementation through negotiations in the appropriate international fora.

8. Long-term Policy for Food Aid

The resolution seeks to establish the following as the main elements of a long-term policy: a three-year basis for forward commitments; a target of at least 10 million tons of grains for food aid a year; the provision of other commodities for food aid purposes; the channelling of an agreed minimum share of food aid allocations through the World Food Programme; a progressive increase in the grant component of bilateral food aid programmes; more effective food aid co-ordination; and an international policy for emergency stocks.

9. Stabilization of Food Prices and Markets

The resolution, affirming the importance of achieving greater market stability, calls on governments to formulate effective arrangements to that end in the appropriate international fora.

10. International Trade and Adjustment

The resolution looks to the achievement, through the efforts of UNCTAD and in the context of the GATT Multilateral Trade Negotiations, of more satisfactory trading terms for the developing countries, with particular reference to trade in food and food products. It also reaffirms the importance of international agricultural adjustment and the need for greater consistency in governmental policies bearing on future changes in food and agriculture.

Between them, these resolutions form an approach to a world food strategy.

Canada approaches the Conference from the position of a major world exporter of food and a country which is deeply concerned about the position of the developing countries, in particular, in the face of a tight world food supply situation and higher prices for food and energy. The Canadian Government is reviewing its food aid policies to assess their adequacy in the present situation. But Canada also recognizes the need for new and concerted efforts to allocate a higher priority to the production of food and, in particular, to bring about conditions in which the developing countries can, over time, meet a greater proportion of their food needs from domestic production. The Canadian Government is re-assessing its development assistance programmes to see what adjustments may be needed in the transfer of Canadian goods and

services to enable our programmes to help alleviate the world food problem. The Canadian Government is also studying, along with other members of FAO, how best it can contribute to increased world food security.

The Canadian Government accepts the need for greater external support for investment in food production in the developing countries and is ready to play its full part in an international effort in that direction which will complement the greater emphasis developing countries themselves recognize that they will need to place on food production. Canada believes that existing financial institutions are likely to provide the most effective channel for additional resource flows but is ready to study new mechanisms if it appears that these offer greater promise of attracting the participation of new and traditional donors.

The Canadian Government regards it as essential not only to formulate a world food strategy but to devise effective means for monitoring its progress and for co-ordinating the flow of resources, both bilateral and multi-lateral, that will be needed to underpin it. The Canadian Government believes that the best means of providing for follow-up action is by strengthening and, if necessary, reshaping existing institutions and by providing effective mechanisms for the co-ordination of their work.

The Government has designated Miss Margaret Meagher, until recently a senior Ambassador in the Canadian Foreign Service, to discuss the World Food Conference and Canada's part in it with the provincial governments and Canadian non-governmental organizations. Miss Meagher will be a

member of the Canadian delegation and will be responsible in Rome for continuing liaison with representatives of the non-governmental organizations. As the delegation list indicates, there will be direct provincial representation on the delegation and parliamentary observers are being designated by their respective parties.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
NOVEMBER 1, 1974

Government
Publication



PEMBELIER DAM AND RELATED FLOOD DAMAGE MEASURES

Canada

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

U.S. and Canadian officials met in Winnipeg on October 31 to consider a U.S. invitation to Canada to participate in the construction of a flood control dam on the Pembina River in North Dakota, and to discuss works, primarily in Canada, aimed at improving the channel capacity of the Aux Marais and Walhalla-South Branch, Buffalo Lake, Drainage Systems on the Manitoba-North Dakota border. Officials from the State of North Dakota and the Province of Manitoba participated. The meeting discussed the interrelationship between the two proposals.

The officials expressed their concern at the persistent flooding in the region, and agreed that advantages would accrue to the two countries from construction of the proposed Pembelier Dam, near Walhalla, N.D. They agreed that planning of the Dam should proceed. Cost sharing arrangements between the two countries relative to the benefits to be conferred upon each country were also discussed. It was further agreed that a binational working group be constituted to review technical matters, updated costs, and a revised benefit/cost analysis of the proposed project.

Based on the discussions at the meeting, representatives of the St. Paul District, United States Army Corps of Engineers, announced that the District will proceed with completion of its Pembelier Dam Survey Report by June, 1975.

It was also agreed to establish a review committee with federal, provincial and state membership, with local advisers, to examine the December 1973 report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Water Resources. The new committee is to submit a draft agreement to governments by next spring. This agreement will address further remedial measures which might be taken to make channel improvements for flood damage reduction on agricultural land along the international boundary. The committee's terms of reference will be framed as soon as possible.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 66
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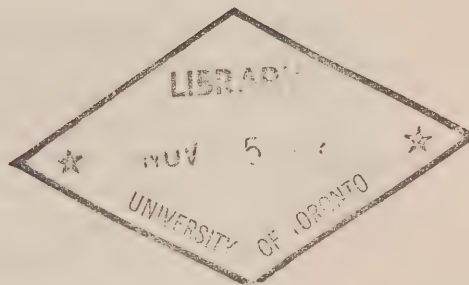
NOT FOR PUBLICATION BEFORE 2200 HOURS,
NOVEMBER 8, 1974.

NE PAS PUBLIER AVANT 22H00
LE 8 NOVEMBRE 1974.

Government
Publications

Visit to Canada of the Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Korea

Visite au Canada du Ministre des Affaires Étrangères
de la République de Corée



Canada

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen announced today that the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea, His Excellency Kim Dong Jo, will pay an official visit to Canada on November 14 and 15. The last official visit to Canada of a foreign minister of the Republic of Korea was that of His Excellency Dr. Lee Tong Won in December 1966. During his stay in Ottawa, Mr. Kim will hold talks on international and bilateral questions.

The visit is in the context of the continuing consultations, at both official and governmental levels, that have traditionally characterized relations between Canada and the Republic of Korea. The two countries first established diplomatic relations in 1963 and the first resident Canadian ambassador to the Republic of Korea presented credentials in Seoul in January 1974.

Mr. Kim departs Ottawa for New York on the evening of November 15.

A biographic note on Mr. Kim is attached.

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Le Secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures, M. Allan J. MacEachen, a annoncé aujourd'hui que le ministre des Affaires étrangères de la République de Corée, Son Excellence M. Kim Dong Jo, séjournera au Canada en visite officielle les 14 et 15 novembre prochains. La dernière visite officielle au Canada d'un ministre des Affaires étrangères de la République de Corée remonte à celle de Son Excellence Dr Lee Tong Won en décembre 1966. Au cours de son séjour à Ottawa, M. Kim aura des entretiens sur des questions d'intérêt international et bilatéral.

Cette visite s'inscrit dans le cadre des consultations suivies qui ont toujours caractérisé les relations entre le Canada et la République de Corée tant au niveau des échanges entre fonctionnaires qu'à celui des échanges entre ministres. Les deux pays ont établi des relations diplomatiques pour la première fois en 1963 et le premier ambassadeur canadien résident en République de Corée a présenté ses lettres de créance à Séoul en janvier 1974.

M. Kim quittera Ottawa à destination de New York dans la soirée du 15 novembre.

Une courte biographie de M. Kim accompagne ce communiqué.

His Excellency Kim Dong Jo
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea

Kim Dong Jo was born in Pusan on August 14, 1918. He graduated from the Law School of Kyushu Imperial University in Japan in 1943. From 1949 to 1951 he served in the Ministry of Communications and in June 1951 was appointed Director of the Bureau of Political Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Except for a two-year posting as Counsellor at the Korean Embassy in Taipei (1952-54), Mr. Kim held this position until May 1957, when he became Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1960, Mr. Kim went into private law practice, but in January 1964 was appointed President of the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRA). In October 1964 he was appointed Head of the Korean Mission in Japan with the personal rank of Ambassador. Following normalization of relations between Japan and Korea, Mr. Kim was formally appointed Ambassador to Japan. In October 1967, he became Ambassador to the United States, a position he held until he took up the duties of Minister of Foreign Affairs in December 1973. Mr. Kim is married and has five grown children.

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Son Excellence M. Kim Dong Jo
Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de la République de Corée

M. Kim Dong Jo est né à Pusan le 14 août 1918. En 1943, il obtient un diplôme en droit de l'Université impériale Kyushu au Japon. De 1949 à 1951, il est au service du ministère des Communications et en juin 1951, il est nommé Directeur du Bureau des Affaires politiques du ministère des Affaires étrangères. Il quitte momentanément ce poste en 1952 pour devenir Conseiller à l'ambassade coréenne à Taipei; il le reprend en 1954 et le conserve jusqu'en 1957 alors qu'il est nommé sous-ministre des Affaires étrangères. En 1960, M. Kim se consacre à la pratique privée du droit mais revient sur la scène publique en 1964 en tant que Président de la KOTRA (Korea Trade Promotion Corporation). En octobre 1964, il se rend au Japon à la tête de la mission coréenne avec le statut personnel d'ambassadeur. Après la normalisation des relations entre le Japon et la Corée, M. Kim est officiellement nommé Ambassadeur au Japon. En octobre 1967, il devient ambassadeur de son pays auprès des Etats-Unis, poste qu'il détient jusqu'à ce qu'il accepte les fonctions de ministre des Affaires étrangères en décembre 1973. M. Kim est marié et père de cinq enfants d'âge adulte.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 67
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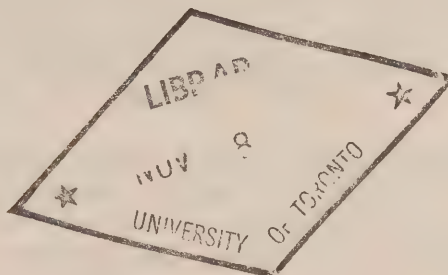
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
NOVEMBER 15, 1974

POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE
LE 15 NOVEMBRE 1974

Government
Publications

Agreement Between Canada And The Republic of Korea For
The Avoidance Of Double Taxation Of Income Derived
From The Operation Of Ships Or Aircraft In International Traffic

Accord Entre le Canada et la République de Corée
tendant à éviter la double imposition des revenus
provenant de l'exploitation en trafic international
de navires ou d'aéronefs



Canada

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, M. Allan J. MacEachen, annonce que le Canada et la République de Corée ont signé aujourd'hui à Ottawa un accord tendant à éviter la double imposition des revenus provenant de l'exploitation en trafic international de navires ou d'aéronefs.

L'accord a été signé du côté canadien par le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, M. Allan J. MacEachen, et du côté coréen par le ministre des Affaires étrangères, Son Excellence M. Dong-Jo Kim.

L'accord prévoit que chacun des pays exemptera de l'impôt sur le revenu et de tout autre impôt sur les bénéfices levés par lui, les revenus qu'une entreprise de l'autre pays tire de l'exploitation de navires ou d'aéronefs en trafic international. L'accord entre en vigueur aujourd'hui et est applicable à l'égard des années d'imposition commençant le ou après le 1er janvier 1974.

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The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announces that Canada and the Republic of Korea signed today in Ottawa an Agreement for the avoidance of double taxation of income derived from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic.

The Agreement has been signed on the Canadian side by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, and on the Korean side by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Excellency Mr. Dong-Jo Kim.

The Agreement provides that each country will exempt from income tax and any other taxes on profits imposed by it, the earnings derived by an enterprise of the other country from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic. The Agreement enters into force today and becomes effective with respect to taxation years commencing on or after the first day of January 1974.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 68
n°

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
NOVEMBER 15, 1974

POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE
LE 15 NOVEMBRE 1974

Government
Publications

Visit to Canada of The Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Korea - Joint Communiqué

Visite au Canada du Ministre des affaires Etrangères
de la République de Corée - Communiqué Conjoint



Canada

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

At the invitation of the Honourable Allan Joseph MacEachen, Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, His Excellency Dong Jo Kim, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea, made an official visit to Canada on 14th and 15th November 1974. During his stay in Ottawa, the Korean Foreign Minister held conversations with Mr. MacEachen in a cordial atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. The Korean Foreign Minister had talks also with the Honourable Alastair W. Gillespie, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce of Canada.

The two Foreign Ministers had a useful exchange of views on the world situation with particular emphasis on East Asia. They discussed the situation in the Korean Peninsula and its causes, and reaffirmed the need for close international cooperation to safeguard peace and security in the region. In this regard, Mr. MacEachen assured the Korean Foreign Minister that the Canadian Government would continue to support the position of the Government of the Republic of Korea at the United Nations.

Reviewing ways and means of further promoting the bilateral cooperation between the two countries, the two Foreign Ministers noted with satisfaction the remarkable growth of the volume of trade between the two countries in recent years and also the recent trends of private enterprises of both countries to undertake various joint investments. The Ministers agreed that their Governments will further encourage these trends and intensify their cooperation.

With a view to facilitating the businesses of international traffic by ships or aircraft of the two countries, the two Foreign Ministers signed an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation of income derived from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic between the two Governments.

Foreign Minister Kim extended an invitation to the Secretary of State for External Affairs to visit Korea in the near future. Mr. MacEachen accepted with pleasure the invitation though the date of the visit would be arranged later.

The Korean Foreign Minister expressed his deep appreciation to his Host for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to him during his visit.

Sur l'invitation de l'honorable Allan Joseph MacEachen, Secrétaire d'état aux Affaires extérieures du Canada, Son Excellence M. Dong Jo Kim, Ministre des Affaires étrangères de la République de Corée, a séjourné en visite officielle au Canada les 14 et 15 novembre. Durant son séjour à Ottawa, le Ministre coréen des Affaires étrangères a eu des entretiens cordiaux et empreints de compréhension avec M. MacEachen. Il a également eu des discussions avec l'honorable Alastair W. Gillespie, ministre de l'Industrie et du Commerce du Canada.

Au cours de leurs entretiens, MM. MacEachen et Kim ont procédé à un utile échange de vues sur la situation mondiale et particulièrement sur la situation en Asie de l'Est. Ils ont discuté des conditions qui prévalent sur la péninsule coréenne ainsi que de leurs causes et ont réaffirmé le besoin d'une étroite collaboration internationale afin de maintenir la paix et la sécurité dans cette région. A cet égard, M. MacEachen a donné l'assurance au Ministre des Affaires étrangères de la Corée que le Gouvernement du Canada continuera d'appuyer la position de la République de Corée aux Nations Unies.

Dans le cadre de leur étude des moyens d'intensifier les relations bilatérales entre leurs deux pays, MM. MacEachen et Kim ont noté avec satisfaction la croissance remarquable du volume des échanges entre le Canada et la République de Corée au cours des dernières années ainsi que la plus grande fréquence depuis quelque temps des participations conjointes conclues par des entreprises privées des deux pays. Les Ministres ont déclaré que, d'une part, leurs gouvernements respectifs encourageront encore plus ces efforts et que, d'autre part, ils allaient accroître leur collaboration.

Dans l'intention de faciliter les échanges par voie maritime et aérienne entre les deux pays, MM. MacEachen et Kim ont signé un accord en vue d'éviter la double imposition des revenus tirés de l'exploitation de transporteurs maritimes et aériens assurant le fret entre les deux gouvernements.

Le Ministre des Affaires étrangères de la Corée a invité le Secrétaire d'état aux Affaires extérieures à visiter son pays dans un proche avenir et M. MacEachen a accepté avec plaisir cette invitation. Il reste à fixer la date de son voyage en Corée.

Le Ministre des Affaires étrangères de la Corée a remercié chaleureusement son hôte de l'accueil et de l'aimable hospitalité dont il a été le bénéficiaire durant son séjour.



CANADA

Communiqué

NO. 69

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
NOVEMBER 20, 1974

Government
Publications



USA RESTRICTIONS ON CANADIAN
LIVESTOCK AND MEAT EXPORTS

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Attached is the text of a Note presented to the USA State Department on November 19, 1974 which was tabled in the House of Commons this afternoon by the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The Canadian Embassy presents its compliments to the Department of State and has the honour to refer to the Presidential Proclamation of November 16, 1974 imposing a temporary quantitative limitation on imports into the United States of certain cattle, beef, swine and pork from Canada.

The Canadian Government cannot accept as correct the views of the United States Government with respect to the import control measures introduced by Canada on August 12, 1974.

The Canadian Government considers these measures in full accordance with its trade agreement rights and obligations and recalls the attention of the United States Government to the notifications by Canada to the contracting parties of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in this respect.

The Canadian Government considers the restrictions which have been taken by the United States against Canadian trade as a violation of United States trade agreement obligations to Canada. The Canadian Government further considers that the scope and intensity of the United States restrictions go far beyond what in any case could be considered reasonable, taking into account the special circumstances affecting international trade in cattle, beef and veal and the basis on which Canada continues to accord access for these products into the Canadian market.

Without prejudice to Canada's rights under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Canadian Government hereby requests bilateral consultations with the United States at an early date under the terms of Article XXII(1) of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade with respect to the measures proclaimed on November 16, 1974.

The Canadian Embassy avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Department of State the assurances of its highest consideration.

Washington, November 19, 1974



CANADA

Communiqué

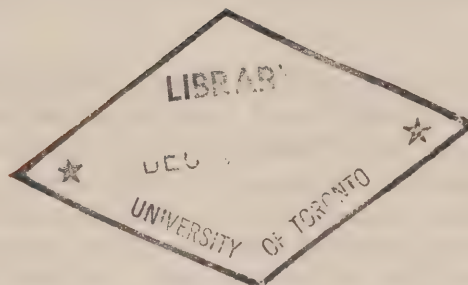
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No.

POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

LE 22 NOVEMBRE 1974

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
NOVEMBER 22, 1974



Government
Publications

LA DÉLÉGATION DU CANADA À LA QUATRIÈME
CONFÉRENCE DU COMMONWEALTH SUR LA MÉDECINE

CANADIAN DELEGATION TO
FOURTH COMMONWEALTH MEDICAL CONFERENCE

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announced today that the Canadian Delegate to the Fourth Commonwealth Medical Conference in Colombo, Sri Lanka, November 18-24, is Dr. Frank Philbrook, M.P. (Halton, Ontario). He is accompanied by Dr. A. J. deVilliers, Director General, International Health Services, Department of National Health and Welfare, as adviser. Participating with the Delegation is Dr. S. Greenhill, Professor of Community Medicine at the University of Alberta, currently attached to the University of Sri Lanka under United Nations' auspices.

Canada has submitted background papers for the discussion of three agenda items: (a) How Commonwealth Countries Could Help Each Other Solve Their Health Problems; (b) The Delivery of Health Services in Rural Areas and (c) Organization and Management for Training the Required Health Personnel. Other major items are the impact of urbanisation, industrialisation, mechanisation and pollution on health problems, the place of family planning in Commonwealth health programmes, and the role of statistics in the planning and delivery of health services.

★ ★ ★

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Allan J. MacEachen, a annoncé aujourd'hui que le délégué du Canada à la Quatrième Conférence du Commonwealth sur la médecine qui se tient du 18 au 24 novembre à Colombo (Sri Lanka) est le D^r Frank Philbrook, député de Halton (Ontario). Un conseiller l'accompagne, il s'agit du D^r A. J. deVilliers, directeur général des Services de santé internationaux, ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social. Le D^r S. Greenhill, professeur de médecine sociale à l'Université de l'Alberta et présentement détaché à l'Université du Sri Lanka sous les auspices des Nations-Unies, doit se joindre à la délégation.

Le Canada a présenté des documents en vue de la discussion de trois des points à l'ordre du jour: a) Comment les pays du Commonwealth peuvent s'entraider en vue de la résolution de leurs questions sanitaires; b) la distribution des services sanitaires dans les régions rurales; et c) l'organisation et la planification en vue de la formation du personnel sanitaire nécessaire. Les autres grandes questions sont celles de l'incidence de l'urbanisation, de l'industrialisation, de l'automatisation et de la pollution sur les problèmes de la santé; la place de la planification familiale dans les programmes sanitaires du Commonwealth et le rôle de la statistique dans la planification et la distribution des services sanitaires.



CANADA

Communiqué

No.
N° 71

Government
Publications

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

NOVEMBER 26, 1974

LE 25 NOVEMBRE 1974



MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE FROM THE
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS
ON THE DEATH OF FORMER SECRETARY GENERAL U THANT

MESSAGE DE CONDOLÉANCES DU
SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT AUX AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES
AU SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL DES NATIONS-UNIES
À L'OCCASION DU DÉCÈS DE
L'ANCIEN SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL U THANT

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

November 25, 1974

"The Government and people of Canada are deeply saddened by the passing of U Thant who, in his years as United Nations Secretary General, demonstrated total and selfless dedication to the principles enunciated in the Charter and to the betterment of mankind. In expressing our sorrow to you, as U Thant's successor, I also ask that you convey our sympathy to his wife and other members of his immediate family.

Allan MacEachen."

* * *

Le 25 novembre 1974

"Le gouvernement et le peuple canadien ont appris avec tristesse le décès de U Thant. Ce dernier, alors qu'il était Secrétaire général, était complètement dédié à la réalisation des principes énoncés dans la Charte et au mieux-être de l'humanité. En vous exprimant notre douleur, en votre qualité de successeur de U Thant, je vous demande aussi de transmettre nos condoléances à sa femme et aux membres de sa famille immédiate.

Allan MacEachen."



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 72

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
DECEMBER 3, 1974

Government
Information



NATO MINISTERIAL MEETINGS

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and the Honourable James A. Richardson, Minister of National Defence, will attend the semi-annual NATO Ministerial Meetings in Belgium early in December.

Mr. Richardson will take part in the sessions of the NATO Defence Planning Committee (DPC) on December 10 and 11.

Mr. MacEachen will attend a meeting of the North Atlantic Council (NAC) on December 12 and 13.

The meetings will be held at NATO Headquarters in Brussels.

The Defence Planning Committee is composed of defence ministers of fourteen Alliance members and is concerned with military aspects of the Alliance. France does not participate in the NATO integrated military command.

The North Atlantic Council is composed of foreign ministers of the fifteen member countries of NATO who meet in ministerial session twice yearly to discuss international political developments as they relate to NATO.

The Ministers will be assisted by delegations involving officials from both the Department of External Affairs and the Department of National Defence.



CANADA

Communiqué

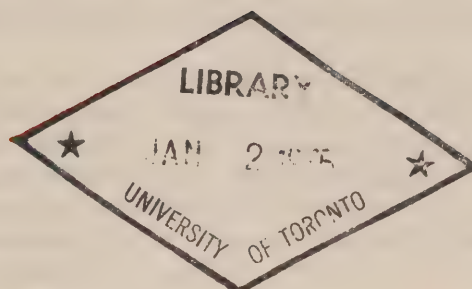
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Government
Publications

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

DECEMBER 12, 1974

LE 12 DÉCEMBRE 1974



CANADIAN PARTICIPATION IN UNITED NATIONS
PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES IN THE MIDDLE EAST

PARTICIPATION CANADIENNE AUX OPÉRATIONS DES NATIONS-UNIES
POUR LE MAINTIEN DE LA PAIX AU PROCHE-ORIENT

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announced today that following a request from the Secretary General of the United Nations, the Government has agreed to continue Canadian participation in the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East for a further period of six months. He noted it was particularly important at this time that the continued effectiveness of the United Nations peacekeeping activities in the area be assured.

Canada will continue to share with Poland the logistic support role for the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF). The current level of the Canadian Contingent in the area is approximately 1,000 personnel. The United Nations Security Council recently extended the mandate of UNEF for a further period of six months from October 24, 1974 and that of UNDOF for a further period of six months from November 30, 1974.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Allan J. MacEachen, annonce aujourd'hui que, faisant suite à la demande du Secrétaire général des Nations Unies, le Gouvernement a accepté que le Canada continue de participer aux opérations des Nations Unies pour le maintien de la paix au Proche-Orient pour une nouvelle période de six mois. Il lui paraît particulièrement important à l'heure actuelle d'assurer l'efficacité constante des opérations des Nations Unies pour le maintien de la paix dans la région.

Le Canada continuera de partager avec la Pologne le rôle de soutien logistique de la Force d'urgence des Nations Unies (FNUU II) et de la Force des Nations Unies pour l'observation du désengagement au Golan (FNUOD). Le niveau actuel du contingent canadien est d'environ 1,000 hommes. Le Conseil de sécurité a récemment prolongé le mandat de la FNUU II pour une nouvelle période de six mois, à compter du 24 octobre 1974, et celui de la FNUOD pour une nouvelle période de six mois, à compter du 30 novembre 1974.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 74

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
DECEMBER 6, 1974

POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE
LE 6 DÉCEMBRE 1974

Government
Publications



CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT THE
BATTLE OF AYACUCHO COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES

DELEGUE DU CANADA AUX
CEREMONIES COMMEMORATIVES DE LA BATAILLE D'AYACUCHO

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announces that the Honourable Jean Chrétien, President of the Treasury Board, will represent Canada at the ceremonies commemorating the 150th anniversary of the victory at the Battle of Ayacucho in Lima, Peru. The ceremonies, which will take place from December 6 to 10, will also be attended by high level delegations from Latin American countries, the United States, Britain and Spain.

The Battle of Ayacucho in 1824 was the final confrontation between Spanish and South American forces and marked the virtual end of the wars for Spanish American independence.

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Le secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Allan J. MacEachen, annonce que l'honorable Jean Chrétien, Président du Conseil du Trésor, représentera le Canada aux cérémonies commémoratives de la bataille d'Ayacucho à Lima, Pérou. Plusieurs délégations officielles de pays d'Amérique latine, des Etats-Unis et d'Espagne participeront aux cérémonies.

La bataille d'Ayacucho, dont c'est le cent cinquantième anniversaire, a été le dernier affrontement entre les forces espagnoles et sud-américaines. Livrée en 1824, elle a marqué la fin des guerres pour l'indépendance des pays de l'Amérique espagnoles.



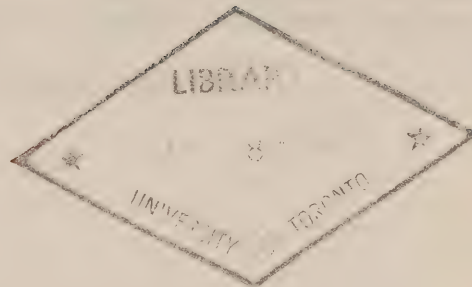
CANADA

Communiqué

No. 75
No

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE
DECEMBER 19, 1974
LE 19 DÉCEMBRE 1974

Government
Publications



OPENING OF CANADIAN EMBASSY IN IRAQ

OUVERTURE D'UNE AMBASSADE DU CANADA EN IRAK

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, The Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announced in Ottawa today that the Canadian Government has reached agreement with the Iraqi Government on the opening of a resident Canadian Embassy in Baghdad within the next year.

This decision is a further expression of the Government's policy of strengthening Canada's representation in the Middle East and takes cognizance of the importance of Iraq, both politically and economically, in that area. It is expected that this decision will lead to increased dialogue between the two countries on the political level and further growth in bilateral economic relations.

Iraq has had an embassy in Ottawa since 1972.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Allan J. MacEachen, annonce aujourd'hui à Ottawa qu'un accord est intervenu entre le Gouvernement canadien et le Gouvernement irakien concernant l'ouverture d'une ambassade du Canada résidante à Bagdad au cours de l'année prochaine.

Cette décision constitue un nouveau témoignage de la volonté du Gouvernement de renforcer la représentation du Canada au Proche-Orient et reflète l'importance politique et économique de l'Irak dans la région. On s'attend que cette décision intensifiera le dialogue entre les deux pays sur le plan politique et étendra davantage les relations économiques bilatérales.

L'Irak a une ambassade à Ottawa depuis 1972.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 76

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
DECEMBER 17, 1974

Government
Publications



CANADIAN CLAIMS RESPECTING ASSETS
IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, today announced that the Department of External Affairs will now begin to collect information regarding possible claims of Canadians arising out of the nationalization or other taking over of property in the People's Republic of China.

The attention of potential claimants is drawn to the fact that there exists no agreement between Canada and the People's Republic of China to negotiate a formal claims settlement, as was the case in the past with certain other states. Thus the role of the Department of External Affairs, in respect to possible claims relating to the People's Republic of China, will be simply to transmit details of potential claims to the Chinese authorities for investigation and verification by local authorities.

Canadians who believe they may have a claim against the People's Republic of China arising out of the nationalization or other taking over of property in the People's Republic of China should submit details of their claim to the Department of External Affairs no later than June 30, 1975 for onward transmission to the Chinese authorities. Failure to notify the Department of a claim by that date may preclude the possibility of a claim being dealt with.

Further details on the procedures to be followed are available from the claims section of the Department of External Affairs. The address is:

Claims Section
Legal Advisory Division
Department of External Affairs
Lester B. Pearson Building
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2



CANADA

Communiqué

N^o 77
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Government
Publications

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

DECEMBER 18, 1974
LE 18 DÉCEMBRE 1974



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS APPOINTMENT
NOMINATION AU MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, today announced the appointment of Mr. John G. H. Halstead as Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Born in 1922 and a native of Vancouver, Mr. Halstead is a graduate of the University of British Columbia and of the London School of Economics. He served with the Navy from 1943 to 1946.

In 1946 Mr. Halstead joined the Department of External Affairs and has served abroad with the Department in London, Tokyo, the Permanent Mission to the U.N., and Paris. Since 1971 he has held the position of Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs and has been Acting Under-Secretary since last September.

Mr. Halstead is married with two children.

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Le Secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures, Monsieur Allan J. MacEachen, annonce aujourd'hui la nomination de M. John G. H. Halstead en qualité de Sous-secrétaire d'État suppléant aux Affaires extérieures.

M. Halstead est né à Vancouver en 1922 et a fait ses études à l'Université de Colombie Britannique et à la *London School of Economics*. Il a servi dans la marine de 1943 à 1946.

M. Halstead est entré au ministère des Affaires extérieures en 1946. À l'étranger il a exercé des fonctions à Londres, à Tokyo, à la Mission permanente du Canada près l'Organisation des Nations Unies, et à Paris. Depuis 1971 il a occupé la position de Sous-secrétaire d'État adjoint aux Affaires extérieures; depuis septembre 1974 il était Sous-secrétaire intérimaire.

M. Halstead est marié et père de deux enfants.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 78

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
DECEMBER 20, 1974

Government
Publications



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS APPOINTMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs announces the following appointments to take effect progressively between now and the early part of 1975:

Mr. Patrick Reid, at present General Director of the Canadian Host Secretariat for the Vancouver Conference on Human Settlements 1976 becomes Director General, Bureau of Public Affairs in the Department of External Affairs succeeding Mr. Bruce Williams whose appointment as Senior Vice-President of the Canadian International Development Agency was announced recently.

Mr. John A. Dougan, recently High Commissioner to New Zealand succeeds Mr. Reid as General Director of the Canadian Host Secretariat for the Vancouver Conference on Human Settlements 1976.

Mr. Freeman Tovell, currently Director of the Cultural Affairs Division at Departmental headquarters, becomes Deputy Director General of Public Affairs with particular advisory responsibilities in the cultural field.

Mr. Jacques Asselin, currently Director of the Press Office of the Department, and formerly Cultural Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy in Paris, succeeds Mr. Tovell as Director of the Cultural Affairs Division.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 79
N°

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

DECEMBER 24, 1974
LE 24 DÉCEMBRE 1974

Government
Publications



CANADIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE
UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE IN CYPRUS (UNFICYP)

PARTICIPATION CANADIENNE À LA FORCE DES NATIONS-UNIES
CHARGÉE DU MAINTIEN DE LA PAIX À CHYPRE (UNFICYP)

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announced today that following a request from the Secretary General of the United Nations, the Government has agreed to continue Canadian participation in the United Nations Emergency Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for a further period of six months from December 15, 1974. He noted that the Force is playing an important role in Cyprus in maintaining stability, bringing humanitarian relief to the needy and facilitating conditions under which the necessary political negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the island's problems can take place.

The United Nations Force is composed of personnel from Australia, Austria, Britain, Denmark, Finland and Sweden, as well as Canada. The Canadian contingent, the second largest in Cyprus, is composed of the 1st Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment, based in London, Ontario; personnel from 2 Combat Group with headquarters in Petawawa, Ontario; and personnel provided from NDHQ.

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Le Secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Allan J. MacEachen, annonce aujourd'hui que faisant suite à la demande du Secrétaire-général des Nations-Unies, le gouvernement a accepté que le Canada continue de participer à la Force des Nations-Unies chargée du maintien de la paix à Chypre (UNFICYP) pour une nouvelle période de six mois, à compter du 15 décembre 1974. La force joue un rôle important, a-t-il ajouté: elle maintient la stabilité, secourt les nécessiteux et améliore les conditions dans lesquelles se dérouleront les négociations politiques indispensables au règlement pacifique des questions chypriotes.

La Force des Nations-Unies se compose d'effectifs de l'Australie, de l'Autriche, de la Grande-Bretagne, du Danemark, de la Finlande, de la Suède ainsi que du Canada. Le deuxième en importance, le contingent canadien se compose du 1^{er} bataillon du *Royal Canadian Regiment*, basé à London (Ontario), et de militaires du 2^e groupement de combat du quartier-général de Petawawa (Ontario) ainsi que d'effectifs du quartier-général de la Défense nationale.

JUL 13 1986

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